Wankaner State,

Admn. report,

1910-11 to 1914-15

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BOMBAY BRANCH

OF THE

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

WANKANER STATE

FOR THE YEAR

1910–11.

135063

AHMEDABAD.

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

WANKANER STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1910–11.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CHAPTER I.

General & Political.

Area of the State ... ... 417 sq. miles.
Area of the Talukdari Village
of Khasta in the Ahmedabad District ...8 sq. miles.
Population
Census of 1901 ... ...27,383.
Census of 1911 ... ...32,577.
Gross Revenues, (excluding alienations)
average of past five years ... ... 3,38,675.
Tribute ... ... Rs. 18,879.

Ruler of the State—MAHARANA SHRI AMARSINHJI, aged 32 years, a Zala Rajput, representing the senior branch of the Zala family.

Important Political events.

There was no important Political event during the year except the very sad and almost sudden demise of His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII, Emperor of India. The distressing news came as a shock on every one and the sad event cast a deep gloom over the whole State as throughout the whole country. As a mark of respect to His Majesty, mourning was observed throughout the State and as soon as the sad news were received all the public offices, schools and shops were closed for three days. A meeting of the people of all castes and creeds was also convened to express their deep sense of the unbounded grief

caused by the sad loss and to pray to the Almighty to give eternal peace to the soul of our Gracious beloved Emperor.

Political relations.

2. Our relations with the surrounding States have continued to be very friendly except with the Morvi State. With this State also the former strained relations are gradually improving although the negotiations about amicable settlement of various questions pending between that State and ourselves unfortunately fell through. It is very gratifying to record that the long standing question between Morvi and this State, of the redemarcation of the Morvi portion of the Jadeshwar Gauchar was very skilfully handled by our able and energetic Political Agent Major Hancock and the matter was finally settled by him. Although the interests of the temple had suffered a little by this settlement it was quite welcome as it set at rest a source of constant disputes with Morvi, and we take this opportunity of expressing our best thanks to Major Hancock for the trouble and care taken by him in this matter.

Visits of Political Officers.

3. Our revered Agent to the Governor Mr. Hill paid a short visit to us. The Political Agent, Halar Prant also visited the capital of the State and had once encamped at our village of Kotharia to redemarcate the Jadeshwar Gauchar boundary which question was pending for over 25 years and which has been referred to in the preceding para.

Important domestic events in the Raj Saheb's family.

4. During the year of report the Raj Saheb's Valawala Rani Saheb gave birth to a daughter. The Kunvari Saheb is named Vilas Kunvarba. The year has also to record the sad loss of the Raj Saheb's infant Kunvari Saheb Ba Shri Pravinkunvarba who had survived her mother, the Mandavala Rani Saheb.

Raj Saheb's tour.

5. The Raj Saheb made his usual district tour through the State for inspection work and to attend to such matters which required local personal investigation. He also paid friendly visits to H. H. the Jam Saheb, H. H. the Maharaja Saheb of Bhavnagar and the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot.

Visits of other Chiefs.

6. H. H. the Jam Saheb of Navanagar, the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot and the Darbar Saheb of Vadia did us the honour of a visit in August last to take part in the rejoicings of the opening ceremony of a new Haveli which Ba Shri Jamba Saheb, the mother of the Raj Saheb, had built and dedicated to God Shri Bal Krishnalalji.

Changes in the Staff.

7. During the year of report there was no change in the personnel of the staff except that of the State Overseer. Mr. Mavji S. Tank having resigned his post, Mr. Vanmalidas P. Adalja L. C. E. was appointed as State Engineer. He too resigned his post after some six months service and Mr. Jadavji A. Mehta has been appointed in his place.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of Land.

Revenue system.

8. During the year of report the system of land revenue has continued to be the same as in previous years. In some villages where the cultivators were not paying the cash Santi Vero in proportion to the area of lands they held, a small increase was made to the rate of the Vero per Santi. In other respects i. e, the proportion of the State share in the produce as well as other levies the system remained the same as before.

Introduction of Cash Assessment.

9. As mentioned in the preceding year's report steps are being taken to gradually introduce the cash assessment in lieu of the Bhagbatai system now prevailing in the State. The work of classification of the lands of the four villages of the Tithwa Mahal in which we had hoped to introduce the cash assessment during the year of report was not ready and we were unable to do so. It is hoped however that the work will be completed soon and the assessment pronounced during the next year. The cash assessment system wherever it is introduced has been working satisfactorily and we have every hope that we shall be able to replace the Bhagbatai system with cash assessment in course of time in all our villages having good soil.

System of Land Revenue in the Village of Khasta.

10. The system of land revenue in our village of Khasta in the Ahmedabad District is also Bhagbatai but without any Santi Vero except few fields which are leased for lump sums in cash. As there is no levy of Santi Vero in addition to the share in produce the proportion of State share is higher in this village than in the other State villages.

Waste lands taken up.

11. The area of State lands taken up for cultivation is increasing year by year. The area of lands taken up at the end of the preceding year was 78,550 acres whereas it is 79,110 acres during the year of report. The increase of 560 acres is due to about 100 acres of waste land having been newly taken up for cultivation as well as to about 460 acres of Bhayati and Mulgirasia lands purchased. All good land available for cultivation has nearly been taken up and there now remains only light and poor soil of the Lunsar Mahal villages as waste land. This latter too it is hoped will be taken up gradually.

The cultivable land in the village of Khasta which measures about 4,650 acres has all been taken up except that set apart for special purposes.

Remissions and Suspensions.

12. As in the previous year there was no need either for remission or postponement of the recovery of Santi Vero and the cash assessment during the year of report. The total demands on account of both these items came to be Rs. 73,340 for the Samvat year 1967. Of this sum Rs. 68,795 have been recovered up to the end of the year of report and the remainder will be recovered before the end of June next. The amount due for the Samvat year 1966 was fully recovered within that year.

Coercive measures.

13. The Santi Vero and the cash assessment were recovered easily during the year of report. There was no need to resort to any coercive measures. Our difficulties in levying the State share in the village of Khasta referred to in the preceding year's report have now almost been removed. The appeal to the High Court presented by one of the tenants against the decision of the First Class Sub-Judge of Ahmedabad holding that the tenants in the village were

our tenants at will, that the houses &tc. belonged to the State and that the service lands were resumable at the State's will, was withdrawn by the appellants and the lower Court's decision in our favour was confirmed. This, as well as certain of the suits filed in the First Class Sub-Judge's Court at Ahmedabad which were decided in our favour brought the whole village to its senses. The possession of the houses and lands which the tenants had occupied as our yearly tenants for long periods was given back to us and we are now leasing them to the cultivators on long terms under duly registered leases. We have also framed a new Dharo laying down rules as to the levy of our share and for better cultivation of our lands &c. and we now hope that our troubles in that village have ended for ever. The tenants of that village now look upon the Raj Saheb with the same regard and respect as the people of our other villages and we have every hope that the tenants will now prosper and our income from the village will also increase.

Taccavi advances

14. On account of good years the grant of Taccavi advances is decreasing year after year. During the Samvat year 1966 the Taccavi given amounted to Rs. 3,810 which is less than that in the preceding year. The recoveries of Taccavi made during the same year came to Rs. 16,713.

Establishment of an Agriculturists Co-operative credit Bank.

15. For some years past it was the intention of the Raj Saheb to have an agriculturists' Co-operative Credit Bank for the welfare of the cultivators of this State and he was waiting for a suitable time to carry out the object. Last year was a good one and the present year too cannot be said to fall behind it if not better. The present was considered therefore to be the most suitable opportunity to introduce the measure. A scheme was accordingly framed under which every cultivator in the State villages was to contribute Rs. 10/. per each santi of the land occupied by him per annum for four years, making an aggregate of Rs. 40/. as his contribution per santi. The State was also to contribute a like amount on its behalf and the amount so collected was to be utilized in giving loans to any of the agriculturists contributing to the fund at low interest thus freeing him from the hands of the Sowcar. The funds were also meant as a reserve to be drawn upon in times of scarcity. The management of the Bank was to be made by a separate establishment and the money that was not required immediately for loans to

the contributors was to be invested with some Bank or with some good local bankers. The principal and the interest were not to be appropriated until the former doubled. When the scheme was ready all the cultivators were called at Wankaner and on explaining it to them they were asked to express their wish without any reserve as to whether they were willing to co-operate in the measure. They agreed to it and the scheme is now being put into working order. It is hoped that this measure will be very benificial to the cultivators and will in a few years make them prosperous. The State also will by this co-operation be able to lay by a good sum as a reserve fund to be drawn upon in times of scarcity. It may be stated that arrangements have been made for loans being given to the needy members of the Bank with as little delay as possible and without recourse to a lengthy and circuitous procedure.

The Revenue Department has continued to be incharge of the Deputy Karbhari Mr. A. G. Desai, B. A. L. L. B, and the good administration of the Department reflects great credit on him.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

Legislation.

16. During the year of report two new Acts were introduced into the State as will be seen from Appendix II which shows the laws in force in the State.

Military force.

17. The State does not at present maintain any regular military force, and Appendix III therefore is blank. The Arab and the Makrani Bedas as well as the Police force and the Bhayats and Mul Girasias serve as our military force.

Police.

18. The particulars of the Police force are given in Appendix IV which show that there is an increase of 5 in the number of the foot police over that in the previous year. There is no change in the strength of the other force as well as in the arms with which the whole force is supplied.

Efficiency of the Police.

19. Although there is a slight increase in the number of offences during the year as will be seen from Appendix V the Police has maintained its efficiency as before. The ratio of

Police per mille and per thousand of population according to the census of the current year comes to 0.21 and 2.7 respectively whereas with regard to the village Police the ratio comes to 0.69 and 8.9 respectively. During the State financial year St. 1966 the expenditure of the regular Police force and the village Police amounted to Rs. 25,854 against Rs. 26,450/. in the Samvat year 1965.

Working of the Police.

20. The number of offences reported to and that of the accused arrested by the Police during the year of report when compared with that in the year before shows an increase of 8 & 2 respectively. This calls for no special remark. All the accused arrested were sent up for trial and the percentage of their convictions comes to 70.83 against 74.28 in the previous year. The working of the Police force has on the whole been satisfactory but the attention of the head of the department has been called to the result mentioned above.

Serious offences.

21. During the year of report the total number of offences committed was 144 which shows a decrease of 31 in the number of the previous year. The decrease is mainly due to the small number of offences under the head " miscellaneous " as shown in Appendix VII. Among serious offences there were 5 robberies but none of them was of a serious nature. They had to be put under that head on account of legal technicalities. There was also an increase in the offences of house breaking and theft but it is satisfactory to note that nearly all of them were detected and the culprits brought to justice.

Property stolen and recovered.

22. The value of the property stolen and recovered during the year of report was Rs. 2153-15-3 and Rs. 1491-2-7 respectively as against Rs. 2410-12-9 and Rs. 1783-0-9 in the year before. The percentages of property recovered during the two years are compared in Appendix VI which shows a slight falling off in the result of the year of report. The attention of the Police has been drawn to it.

Village Police.

23. There was no change either in the strength or the distribution of the village Police during the year. The work of this branch of the service was as before very satisfactory and it would in no way be an exaggeration to say that the safety of the life and property in the villages depend mostly on it.

Administration of Justice.

Constitution of Courts.

24. The number and constitution of Courts for administration of Civil and Criminal Justice remained the same as before. There are the following Courts.

(1). The Huzur or the High Court. It is presided over by the Raj Saheb and the Chief Karbhari.

(2). The Court of the Sar Nyayadhish. It is presided over by Mr. Abhechand G. Desai, B. A. L. L. B. In both Civil and Criminal matters his powers have continued to be the same as in the previous year.

(3). The Court of the Nyayadhish. Mr. Narbheram T. Maniar, a District Court pleader presides over this Court and his powers both in Civil and Criminal work have remained unchanged during the year.

Criminal Justice.

25. The particulars regarding Criminal cases and the accused involved therein and dealt with by the Courts are given in Appendices VII & VIII. These show that during the year of report there is a falling off of 11 in the number of cases and of 41 in the number of persons apprehended, as shown in the year before. It is also satisfactory to note that the percentage of convictions to persons apprehended was greater this year than in the previous year. It is very gratifying to note that all the cases were disposed of and that there remained for disposal only 2 cases with 3 persons at the end of the year. Of these, one case with one accused came before the Court at the close of the year and the other one with two persons is the one referred to in the reports of the three preceding years and which can not be taken up before a certain political appeal by the Morvi State is disposed of.

Criminal appeals.

26. It will be observed from Appendix IX that in all five appeals were presented by five persons during the year of report. Of these, one was presented to the Huzur Court and the rest to the Court of the Sar Nyayadhish. The decisions of the Lower Courts were confirmed in three and modified in two cases. The small number of appeals and the results show that the Lower Courts did their work very carefully.

27. During the year of report the number of Civil suits filed was 289 as against 265 in the previous year. This with the balance of 12 suits remaining undisposed of at the close of the preceding year brought the total number of suits for disposal to 301. All of these have been disposed of except 5. Appendix X gives particulars of the value, nature and average duration of suits.

Civil Justice.

28. The number of applications for the execution of Civil decrees filed during the year of report was 433 as against 538 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 105. This is due to decrees being satisfied out of Court owing to a prosperous year, which is no doubt satisfactory. Appendix XI furnishes information about this branch of the Civil Court's work.

Execution of decrees.

29. As will be seen from Appendix XII that the number of Civil appeals filed during the year was 6, the same as in the previous year. All of these were disposed of. The decisions of the Lower Court were confirmed in two, reversed in one and modified in three cases. The results show that the work of the Civil Courts too has continued to be satisfactory as before.

Civil appeals.

30. During the year of report this State obtained extradition of 8 persons from other States and an equal number of accused was handed over by us to other States. There was no difficulty in this matter with any of the States.

Extradition.

31. As reported in the previous years there is only one central prison for the whole of the State, at Wankaner, the capital of the State and the particulars of the year's working are given in Appendix XIII. The number of convicts imprisoned during the year of report was 35 as against 30 in the year before. The daily average of prisoners also rose from 5.78 to 7.5 in the year. The prisoners were employed on out-door work of grinding corn for the State Kothar and in splitting wood to be used as fuel. There was no jail offence of any kind during the year. The prison is situated in a healthy locality and the prisoners have continued to be in very good health throughout the year. There was no death or infectious disease among the prisoners. The Chief Medical Officer Dr. Mahimtura, conti-

Prisons.

nues to be the Jail Superintendent and his administration of the department is satisfactory in every way.

Registration of documents.

32. During the year of report the number of documents presented for registration was 190 showing a slight increase of 10 over that in the previous year but the value of the property to which they related rose from Rs. 59,107 to Rs. 1,36,035. The registration fees realised during the year show a corresponding increase. The details about this branch of the work are given in Appendices XIV & XV.

Municipality.

33. Except the town of Wankaner, the capital of the State, all the villages in the State are very small and they are not important enough to have a Municipality. We have therefore only one Municipality in the town of Wankaner. It has no revenue of its own as no Municipal taxes of any kind are levied from the people. The institution is maintained from the general revenues of the State and is administered as a State Department under a separate establishment. There are public latrines situated at convenient places outside the town. They are looked after by a separate establishment. The Municipality also looks after the cleaning of the town and the lighting and watering of the main roads, maintaining separate establishments for each sort of work. The town is divided into wards and there are separate ward Inspectors incharge of each to supervise the work of the menial establishments. There is also a Municipal Officer at the the head of all. As the town is situated on the confluence of two rivers with good supply of water therein for all domestic purposes there is no need for water works. There are wells also with a good supply of drinking water. The town as usual was always very clean and was very healthy throughout the year. Appendix XVI gives information about the revenues and expenditure of the Municipality during the Samvat year 1966.

Rural conservancy.

34. As remarked above the villages are very small and are not in need of any special establishment for sanitary work. In big villages the villages have a general fund from which they pay the village sweepers for keeping the streets clean throughout the year and in small villages the village sweeper attends to this work on payment of small perquisites by the villagers. The villages have everywhere wells with good supply of drinking water and as they are

situated on high grounds all continue to be very healthy. The Mahal revenue and Police Officers see during their visits that the villages are kept clean and that the sanitation is not neglected.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

Weather and rainfall.

35. The breaking out of the monsoon during the past two years had been somewhat earlier than usual. This year it was still earlier. It broke out in the first week of June and we had enough of rain to commence sowing operations at once. Almost all the cultivators therefore sowed their lands at once but a few lagged behind believing that the rains falling at an unusually early period were cyclonic and would soon stop. These conjectures proved however to be wrong and the rains after a break of about a week began to fall again from the 14th Idem and continued almost throughout the rest of the month. Thus those, who had not availed themselves of the golden opportunity offered, remained behind and they could sow their fields only when the others' seedlings had been well out of ground. These poor men had in some cases to sow their lands twice or thrice as the tender seedlings had been destroyed by constant rains. Such cases were however fortunately very few and confined mostly to Koli cultivators who are always very apathetic. We had sufficient and seasonable rains in July and August also. With short breaks here and there the rains were continuous throughout these two months and a break was urgently wanted. In September we had the desired break but it was unfortunately too long. When the rains held off so long it was feared that the monsoon was over. But fortunately we got a smart shower of rain in the end of that month and although it was too late to do any substantial good to the Bajri and Jowar crops it did an immense good to cotton crop which had from the very first been in a marvellously thriving condition. The monsoon was on the whole seasonable and the rainfall was well distributed during the first three months. If the break in September had not been so long the season would have been one of the best. The weather was throughout good and conducive to the crops except the latter half of January 1911 when it was exceptionally hot in the third week. This was followed by a shower of rain in the last week and then by such bitter cold that there was a severe frost and freezing of water in some places. The frost destroyed unripe cotton balls

and greatly damaged wheat crop which was just ripening. The little rain we then had was also responsible for some damage to the wheat and barley crops. The rainfall during the several months of the year as recorded at the Hospital in Wankaner is given in Appendix XVII.

Crops.

36. The rains being seasonable and well distributed over the first three months of the monsoon the sowing of crops was done in time and the seedlings were very healthy from the beginning except in a few villages where the cultivators were behind-hand in sowing. There were short breaks every now and then and the rains too were not in torrents. Under such favourable conditions all the crops naturally thrived very well throughout the State and the year would have been a very prosperous one if the break in September had not been so long. The September break almost destroyed the Jowari crop and badly affected Bajri, sesamum and pulses. The cotton crop however was not affected at all. That crop remained very healthy as the plants could get their nourishment from the moisture underneath the ground through their roots which had by then gone very deep in the soil, the crop having stood on the soil for three months with good rainfall. The rainfall in the end of September though late for other crops was opportune for cotton and it added much to its vigour. Had it not been for the severe frost the cotton crop this year would have been at least 18 annas if not 20. The Kharif crops having not been good the people had raised wheat and other irrigated crops. These too were in a very healthy condition but they were damaged in the end by severe frost and red rust. The anna valuation of crops given further on will show that the Kharif crops had on the whole suffered much during the year.

Experiment in cotton growing.

37. The experiment in growing American hybridized cotton has been undertaken this year on a small scale. The plants did not thrive well in the beginning and seemed to be diseased. But since the setting in of the hot weather they appear to get new life and are healthy. We have yet to see how they fare in the coming monsoon and what their yield would be. As regards quantity the yield of this cotton this year was not so good but as to quality it must be said that it was superior to local cotton.

Irrigated crops.

38. The area under sugarcane cultivation is decreasing every year as the crop is not so well paying as other crops in comparison with the labour and cost spent thereon and it fell off from 125 acres in the past year to 61 acres this year. The

Kharif crops being much below the average and there being plenty of water in the wells and the irrigation tanks the area under irrigated crops was greater this year than in ordinary years. This year we had 2,244 acres under irrigated crops against 2,273 in the preceding year.

Experiment in Eri Silk.

39. As mentioned in the last year's report we thought of sending a man to Poona or Baroda to be trained in the cultivation of Eri Silk. But we were not able to carry out our object as we could not find a suitable man from among our subjects. We hope however to do so as soon as we get a right type of man from the subjects of the State.

Red Rust and Frost.

40. Like last year, the wheat crop suffered much from frost as well as red rust and the cotton from frost. It was lucky however that the damage done to cotton was not so much because when the cold wave passed over this State the crop was almost ripe in most of the villages. The damage done to it was however very great in a few villages which are on river sides and in low lying places & where the crop is generally very late. There, it was over 50 per cent. As the cotton crop in these villages invariably suffers even when the frost is slight we have now permitted the cultivators to sow their lands with Mathia cotton which is ready by the end of October, instead of Kanmeri. The wheat crop which promised to be a full crop was, as referred to above, damaged both by red rust and frost. The frost was so severe that methi which is said to be immune from it did suffer to some extent.

Anna valuation of crops.

41. The following table compares the anna valuation of the various crops during the year of report with that of the crops in the four preceding years. An average good crop is taken to be 16 annas.

Name of crop.	Average crop in annas during.				
	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11
Jowar.	16	9	7	12	6
Bajri.	16	10	11	10	9
Cotton.	10	12	10	14	16
Pulses.	16	8	8	8	4
Sesamum.	12	1	4	8	2
Gram.	6	14	3	6	8
Wheat.	5	13	12	13	13
Barley.	6	10	10	12	11
Methi.	10	14	14	14	12

Wages and labour.

42. There was great demand for both skilled and unskilled labour during the year. The wages too were higher than those in the previous year. The field labour is getting very scarce as well as very dear too. People who were formerly available for field labour now find employment elsewhere. The reasons for such a state of things have been the same as those mentioned in the previous year's report.

Prices of food grains.

43. The prices of food grains had lowered down somewhat during the last monsoon but they soon steadied when the prospects for the Kharif crops were marred somewhat by the long break in September. In the months of October to December 1910 the prices went up a great deal but when grain from Northern India and other places began to be imported in January 1911 they have again fallen and at the end of the year have been almost the same as at the close of the previous year. With regard to wheat however the prices are exceptionally low. There being a very large stock of it in the preceding year and no demand for its export the price of wheat has been lower than that of Bajri, nay it is nearly the same as that of Jowar. The prices of food grains ruling at the end of the year of

report are compared with those in the same period of the previous year in Appendix XVIII.

Forests.

44. As explained in previous reports we have no forests worth the name although there are many hills in the State. The formation of the hills as well as the average rainfall are not suitable for growing good trees. Even in good cultivable lands no good tree can be grown unless it is watered for some years. The hills and the unculturable waste lands produce in some instances good grass and these spots are kept as grass reserves. Grass from some of these reserves too has to be left uncut because there is no demand for it. In the hilly tracts as well as in other waste lands wherever babul could be grown steps have been taken to do so.

Trades and manufactures.

45. There is no trade of any importance in the State. The little trade that exists in the town of Wankaner in locally made coarse kind of cloth is in the same condition as before. The manufacturers are the same viz. Mumnas and Dheds and they are working with the old handlooms. A handloom of an improved type with a fly shuttle cock was imported by a man but the machinery being defective he had to give it up after working it for a short time.

Export and Import Trade.

46. The export trade of the State has been the same as before and the chief articles of export were cotton, wool, country made cloth, methi and a small quantity of wheat. The quantity af cotton and wool exported during the year came to be 44,000 and 4.200 local maunds respectively against 33,000 and 4,500 maunds in the preceding year. The value of the articles exported was about 7¼ lacs of rupees. The articles of import were sugar, yarn, cloth, rice, other grains, spices, salt, timber, iron, metals, kerosine oil, colouring materials, tobacco, glassware &c. The approximate value of imports would be about five lacs of rupees.

Customs levies.

47. There was no change either in the system or the rate of the levy of customs duties during the year of report. The concessions allowed to traders as well as the general public referred to in previous reports were also continued as before.

48. The ginning factory and the press in the town of Wankaner were in full working during the season of 1910. The cotton ginned weighed 27,640 maunds and the bales pressed were 4646 against 17,670 maunds of cotton and 3,183 bales in the previous year. This shows a very satisfactory result. The factories afford employment to a number of people during 4 months of the season and contribute towards the prosperity of the people. The traders can now dispose of their cotton in Wankaner instead of taking it to Wadhwan and other places.

Ginning factory and the Cotton Press.

49. Appendix XIX gives details of public works undertaken during the Samvat year 1966. The amount spent during that year was Rs. 58,000 as against Rs. 55,785 in the preceding Samwat year.

Public Works.

50. Like last year there has been a marked improvement in the condition of the cultivators. Although the Kharif crops were poor the cotton crop was a full 16 annas crop and its price too was very high from the beginning. Most of the crop was sold by the cultivators in the beginning of the season when prices were very high. Even for the small quantity of cotton that remained undisposed of they are getting good price, though not so much as in the beginning. The poor out-turn of the Kharif crops was therefore more than made up by the good cotton crop and the high prices obtained for it. The condition of the agriculturists has much improved and some of them have been able to lay by something. Almost all are now free from the State's and Sowcars debts except a few who are hopelessly involved in debt and are at the same time indifferent cultivators.

General condition of the people.

51. The trading classes have not done so well as during the last two years. They made their purchases of grain and cotton in the beginning of the season when the prices ruled very high and when the produce was not ready for disposal. The prices of these articles have since fallen somewhat and they have now to dispose of their commodities at lower prices. They have therefore to lose something. They are however making up the loss by now purchasing cotton at low prices from the people and making profits out of that. The condition of the trading classes cannot therefore be said to have improved any further than what it was last year. The condition of other higher classes dependent

for maintenance on service or wages has not improved and it is getting worse day by day owing to the cost of living being high.

52. As in previous years the labouring classes have done very well during the year. The wages of labour have risen year after year and as there is no corresponding change in the style of living of this class of people they have been able every year to make a good saving.

53. The year was on the whole a very healthy one and there was no sickness among the people as would interfere with agricultural operations. There were cases of measles and smallpox here and there but most of them recovered. The cattle, sheep and goat also were immune from any disease and the year has proved to be a healthy one for them also.

Agricultural stock.

54. The agricultural stock &c of the State is given in Appendix XX and compared with that of the previous year. It will be observed that there is increase under every head except goat and sheep. The little decrease that there is in sheep and goats is due to some of the shepherds having left the territory with their flocks for Gujarat.

Excise Revenues.

55. The sources of excise revenues of the State have continued to be the same as in the previous year and the receipts under the several heads are shown in Appendix XXI. The total revenues of the year amounted to Rs. 1,872 which is less than that of the previous year by Rs. 329/. The decrease in revenue is due to the consumption of intoxicating drugs getting less day by day.

CHAPTER V.

Gross Revenues and Expenditure.

Gross Revenues and Expenditure.

56. During the Samvat year 1966 the gross revenues of the State were Rs. 4,63,662/. including alienations amounting to about Rs. 95,000/. Deducting alienations the revenues amounted to Rs. 3,68,662/. against Rs. 3,13,868/. in the previous Samvat year showing an increase of Rs. 54,794/. The total expenses during that year were Rs. 2,78,566/. against Rs. 2,60,312 in the previous year. The revenue realised during the year has been the highest till now.

57. The amount due to Government and Local Fund loans at the beginning of the year of report was Rs. 1,93,763. Out of this a sum of Rs. 73,300 has been paid with interest till the end of the year and there remains a sum of Rs. 1,20,463 due at the end of the year. It is hoped that it will be possible to pay a further sum of about Rs. 75,000 before the end of July 1911 leaving a balance of about Rs 45,000. This we hope to pay off next year. It is regretted that the damage done by frost and red rust has prevented us from realising our hope to pay off the debt this year.

Government and Local Fund loans.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics.

58. The institutions for medical relief have been the same as those mentioned in the previous year's report. The imformation as to their working during the year is given in Appendix XXIII.

Hospitals.

59. The total number of indoor and outdoor patients treated at both the hospitals was 11,937 during the year as against 12,268 in the preceding year which shows a slight decrease of 331. The large number of patients who received treatment at the Wankaner Hospital even during such a healthy year as that under report shews that the popularity and good treatment of our Chief Medical Officer Dr. Mahimtura have continued to be the same as before. The number of indoor patients admitted into the Wankaner Hospital was 68 showing an increase of 21 over that in the previous year. The number of patients treated at the Tithwa Dispensary has been small because the Sub-assistant Surgeon in charge was absent on leave for some time and for some time he was called on plague duty at Wankaner.

Patients treated.

60. The diseases prevailing in the State during the year of report were ordinary as before consisting mainly of malarial fevers, eyesores, dysentry, diarrhœa and diseases of the digestive and respiratory systems &c. There were cases of small-pox and measles throughout the State both in the beginning and at the

Prevailing diseases.

close of the year. Plague has also made its appearance in the town of Wankaner at the end of the year.

Sanitation and vaccination.

61. The work of vaccination is done by a vaccinator under the supervision of the Agency Surgeon. The Agency Assistant Superintendent of Vaccination and the Agency Surgeon inspect the work done. The number of primary vaccinations done during the year of report was 1161 against 1284 in the preceding year. No secondary vaccination was done during the year.

62. As remarked before, the sanitation in the town & villages is what could be desired under the local conditions. There is plenty of good drinking water everywhere, the village sites are not water logged & they are kept fairly clean throughout the year. We have rarely any cholera in the State.

Small-pox & measels.

63. As in the preceding year there were cases of measles and small-pox in the State. It was fortunate that the disease was not of a very virulent type. Only seven villages were infected with it & out of a total number of 21 cases only 2 proved fatal. The infection is still continuing at the close of the year.

Plague.

64. Unfortunately we had plague this year in the town of Wankaner. Last monsoon when it was raging in Rajkot & Morvi good many people from those two places had come to reside in the town of Wankaner and a short time after their coming rats began to die. But a little vigilance on the part of our medical & municipal departments in keeping the town thoroughly clean & using disinfectants freely averted the danger at that time. In March last however there were three sudden deaths in one family. This aroused our suspicion and on enquiry it was found that the men had died of plague and that there were some two or three other cases in the locality. Orders were thereupon given at once to remove plague cases to the plague hospital and to vacate the locality. This checked the spreading of the infection to other parts of the town. But sometime after, rats began to die in several other streets of the town. This necessitated the evacuation of the whole town. The infection continues at the close of the year. Upto the close of the year there were in all 11 cases of plague, viz, one imported and 10 indigenous. Of these 8 had proved fatal upto the close of the year. Before ordering the evacuation of the

town, the people were given every facility to do so by allowing them to keep for safe custody their valuables in the State treasury room. Sheds were also run up at State expense for poor people and accommodation was made available for traders and State servants in the surrounding villages as well as in State buildings outside the town.

Births & deaths.

65. Appendix XXIV gives statistics of births and deaths in the State during the year of report. The number of births was 1,257 and of deaths 691 showing an increase of 48 & 140 respectively over the figures of the previous year. The increase in the number of deaths was due in a great measure to deaths from fever, measles, small-pox and plague. The ratio of births & deaths per mille of population according to the census taken on 10th March 1911 comes to 38.58 & 21.21 respectively against 44.15 & 20.12 of the preceding year. The registration of births & deaths is made through the same Agency & under the same system as before and the work done is found to be satisfactory.

Decennial Census.

66. The general census of the population which is taken every ten years was so taken during the year on 10th March 1911. The work was done under the guidance and supervision of our Deputy Karbhari Mr. Abhechand who, it seems, has carried out the work in a thorough manner and as per instructions of Government. The final enumeration shows the present population of the State to be 32,577 as against 27,383 at the time of the census of 1901. This shows that there has been an increase in the population during the last ten years and the percentage of increase comes to 15.31. This is indeed very satisfactory and makes up to some extent the heavy loss suffered during the last famine.

CHAPTER VII.

Public Instruction.

Number of schools & students.

67. During the year of report the number and nature of institutions for imparting education in the State remained the same as in the preceding year. The total number of pupils studying in the 15 institutions was 998 at the close of the year. This is almost the same as in the last year. There being plague in the town of Wankaner, the schools therein had to be closed. Appendix XXV gives detailed information about the several institutions.

Examinations and their results.

68. The High School as well as the other schools were examined this year by the same officers as in the previous year. The results of the year have not been so satisfactory as before and the attention of the authorities concerned has been drawn to that fact. As remarked last year the examinations have been made stiffer than in former years. The following table shows the results of the examinations held during the year of report as well as the foregoing year.

Name of School.	1909-10			1910-11			Remark.
	No. of pupils presented for examination.	No. of pupils passed.	Percentage.	No. of pupils presented for examination.	No. of pupils passed.	Percentage.	
1. High School.							
Standard VII.	6	5	83.3	13	2	15.3	
Other standards.	217	77	35.5	213	75	35.2	
2. Vernacular schools.							
Below standards.	130	113	87.	101	76	75.2	
Other standards.	408	270	66.	450	292	64.9	
3. Girls School.							
Below standards.	31	28	90.	21	12	57.1	
Other standards.	77	62	80.	92	69	75.	
4. Drawing Examination							
Frist Grade	19	10	52.6	13	5	38.4	
Second Grade.	...	...	...	6	3	50.	

Free Primary Education.

69. Primary education has continued to be free as before & the number of students has continued to be the same as last year. As regards the question of compulsory primary education we have not yet come to any conclusion & have been waiting to see what is being done about it by Government and other States.

Devkunvarba Scholarships,

70. The four Devkunvarba scholarships each of the value of Rs. 10 per month meant for collegiate education were given to four students during the year of report. Out of these

two were continued to two students, one of whom is studying for the second L. L. B. Examination and the other in the college of science, Poona for the degree of B. E. Of the remaining 2 scholars one is a student in the Intermediate Class and the second in the Previous class.

Padmaraj Kunvarba Scholarships.

71. One of the Padmaraj Kunvarba scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 15 has been held by a student preparing for the L. L. B. examination and the second one of the monthly value of Rs. 10 is given to a Girasia student who has joined the Parekh Technical School in Surat.

Drawing class.

72. The drawing class attached to the High School in the town of Wankaner has been doing good work. The Head Master of the class was able this year to prepare students for the second grade drawing examination also. He presented this year 13 students for the First Grade & 6 for the Second Grade Examination in drawing. Out of these 5 passed in the first and 3 in the Second Grade Examination. The Head Master of the Class had also been sent to the Kala Bhuvan at Baroda to receive further instruction in drawing work.

73. The Educational Department has been, as in the previous year, under the direct control of Mr. S. M. Vachhrajani B. A. the Head Master of our High School. Under his charge the department is making steady progress.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

Paddock.

74. The number of brood mares this year was 41 showing a decrease of 4 over that in the preceding year. This was due to old worn out mares having been removed from the paddock. The number of colts & fillies born during the year was 11 & 5 respectively as against 10 & 5 in the preceding year. As usual the young stock was fine. The number of young stock including one fine young donkey by the Cyprian Donkey sold during the year was 6 and fetched a total sum of Rs. 1,200/. The income and expenditure of the paddock was Rs. 1,200 & Rs. 11,680 during the St. year 1966 against Rs. 3,050 & Rs. 10,025 in the preceding St. year. The Army Remount Agent, the Superintendent Civil Veterinary Department of the Presidency, the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar and the Political Agent, Halar Prant visited the Paddock during the year of report and it is very gratifying

to know that all of them were greatly pleased with the management of the Paddock, the brood mares & the young stock.

Stallions.

75. During the year of report the stallions in the paddock remained the same as in the preceding year except the T. B. E. stallion 'Master Lurgan' who was replaced by another fine T. B. E. horse ' Merry Boy' in the month of March 1911. The new horse received is a fine animal of good parentage and we are very thankful to Government for lending us such a good horse. We had to remove Master Lurgan because it was in the paddock for about 10 years and a greater part of our Brood Mares was by that horse. The mares covered by each of the stallions are shown in the following table.

No.	Name of Stallion.	Mares covered.			Remarks.
		Of State paddock.	Of other people.	Total	
1	Master Lurgan T. B. E.	11	30	41	
2	Mazurka. Arab.	2	52	54	*This horse was received in the Paddock on 24th March 1911 and so its services could not be utilised within the year.
3	Fulmalio. Kathi.	4	35	39	
4	Merry Boy T. B. E. Do.*	...	...	...	

The Cyprian Donkey Daru has continued to be in the same good condition as before and as mentioned in the last year's report its services are utilized for improving the breed of local donkeys. The results produced are in some cases very satisfactory.

Cattle breeding.

76. The breeding of cattle is going on at the Rampara Vidi & the stock produced is very fine. The calves are not weaned from their mothers for six months and are allowed to suck all the milk of their mothers. This change in their feeding has been productive of good results. The number of calves born during the year was 37 out of these 8 male calves and some other cattle were sold to the

cultivators for a sum of Rs. 1953 which is more than the amount realized in the preceding year.

Printing Presses.

77. The only printing press which was in the town of Wankaner was closed by its owner and the machinery removed from the State. There is therefore now no printing press in the whole State and we get our printing work done at Rajkot and Ahmedabad.

Libraries.

78. During the year of report there has been no change in the number of libraries. The library at Tithwa is a small one but the Victoria Jubilee Library in the town of Wankaner is a good institution. Both these libraries owe their existence mainly to the support given by the State. The Victoria Jubilee Library subscribes to two English and two Vernacular dailies, some weekly newspapers and some monthly magazines in English and Vernacular. There is a good stock of Gujarati and English reading books which is supplemented every year by purchasing new books. The Library is managed by the Head Master of the High School assisted by a Committee. Care is taken to see that no book or paper containing seditious writing is subscribed for.

Destruction of wild beasts.

79. During the year of report two panthers were reported to be doing damage to young cattle and goats in the Rampara and Bhensla hills. The Raj Saheb having received information about them at once went to the places and shot the panthers which were fine grown up beasts.

Destruction of wild Boars.

80. The permission given for killing wild boars last year had a very salutary effect and their number has greatly decreased. There are still complaints from cultivators about damage done to crops here and there by these beasts and steps have been taken to remedy the evil.

Fairs.

81. The usual fairs in the month of Shravan were held at the temples of Dholeshwar and Nagabawa in the town of Wankaner and that of the Jadeshwar Mahadev within the limits of the village of Tithwa. All these fairs were very largely attended by people from the surrounding villages. The fairs ended peacefully and

there was no offence of any kind committed during the period. The amount of ground rent for the stalls at the three places realized during the year was Rs. 238/. against Rs. 89/. in the preceding year.

Conclusion.

82. As in preceding years, the heads of the various departments of administration as well as other State Officers have worked zealously & satisfactorily throughout the year. Without their co-operation in the administration of the State it would hardly have been possible to achieve such good results as have been shewn above and I take this opportunity to tender my best thanks to all concerned. My special acknowledgement is due to Mr. Abhechand G. Desai, our Deputy Karbhari who has as before been very helpful.

Wankaner, 15th May 1911.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.
Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials in the Wankaner State showing changes in the personnel during the year 1910-1911.

Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		from.	To.	
Mr. Nathabhai A. Desai, L. C. E.	Chief Karbhari.	1-4-1910	31-8-1911	
„ Abhechand G. Desai, B. A., L. L. B.	Deputy-Karbhari & Sar Nyayadhish.	Do.	Do.	
„ Ratanshah B. Damri.	Private Secretary.	Do.	Do.	
Dr. Gajanan J. Mahimtura, L. R. C. P. S. &c.	Chief Medical Officer.	Do.	Do.	
Mr. Narbheram T. Maniar.	Nyayadhish.	Do.	Do.	
„ Sakarlal M. Vachharajani, B. A.	Educational Secretary.	Do.	Do.	
„ Vanmalidas P. Adalja L. C. E.	State Engineer.	2-5-1910	31-12-1910	
„ Jadavji A. Mehta.	Assistant Engineer.	16-1-1911	31-3-1911	
„ Gulab M. Belim.	Paddock Superintendent.	1-4-1910	31-3-1911	
„ Vallabhram C. Bhatt.	Police Superintendent.	Do.	Do.	
„ Kanji K. Maniar.	Sir Daftary in charge Huzur Treasury.	Do.	Do.	

Wankaner, 15th May 1911.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Wankaner State during the year.

1910–1911.

No.	Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
1	Penal Code.	Yes, with suitable changes.	No	
2	Civil Procedure Code.	,,	,,	
3	Law of Evidence.	,,	,,	
4	Contract Act.	,,	,,	
5	Criminal Procedure Code.	,,	,,	
6	Cattle Trespass Act.	,,	,,	
7	Jail Act.	,,	,,	
8	Hindu Law	,,	,,	
9	Mahomedan Law.	,,	,,	
10	Abkari Act.	,,	,,	
11	Limitation Act.	No	,,	
12	Rules relating to Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.	,,	,,	
13	Stamp & Court Fee Act.	,,	,,	
14	Registration Act.	,,	,,	
15	Salt Act.	,,	,,	
16	Gambling Act.	,,	,,	
17	Police Rules.	,,	,,	
18	Rules for the Management of Encumbered Estates.	,,	,,	
19	Shikar Rulings.	,,	,,	
20	Rules relating to Arms and Ammunition	,,	,,	
21	Mining Rules.	,,	,,	
22	Majority Act.	,,	,,	
23	Rules regarding Poisonous Drugs.	,,	,,	
24	Explosive substances Act.	Yes, with suitable changes.	,,	
25	Rules for Public Conveyances.	No	,,	
26	Rules for Cultivation of Hemp.	,,	,,	
27	Boiler Inspection Act.	,,	,,	
28	Census Act.	,,	,,	

Wankaner, 15th May 1911.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Wankaner State during the year 1910-1911.

Arm of service.	No. of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and all allowances of the force including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of the last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties. Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted &c.	At the end of the current year.	No. of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	No. of Guns.	Number of men. European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry. ...														Arab and Makrani Bedas as well as the State Police perform Military Service when required. The Bhayats and Mul Girasias are liable to perform Military Service under certain circumstances.
Sappers. ...														
Artillary. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Infantry. ...														
Imperial Service Troops. ...														

Wankaner, 15th May 1911.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the police in the Wankaner State for the year 1910–1911.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total cost. (yearly).	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
Risaldar. ...	1	35		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Risala Sowars. ...	10	27		...	...	...	...	...	8	...	
Irregular „ ...	9	22		...	1	...	...	...	5	...	
„ Camel„ ...	3	19		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Police Jamadar. ...	1	18		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Havaldar. ...	1	13	Rs. 14,390	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Full Naik. ...	2	12		...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
Lace Naik. ...	3	11		...	1	...	...	...	2	...	
First class Constables. ...	8	10		...	1	...	...	...	3	...	
Second class. „ ...	15	9		1	4	...	...	...	7	...	
Third class. „ ...	35	8		3	6	...	...	...	11	...	
TOTAL....	88		14, 390	4	13	...	...	...	42	...	

Wankaner, 15th May 1911.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Wankaner State, during the year 1910–1911.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5).		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	1909–10.	1910–11.	1909–10.	1910–11.	1909–10.	1910–11.	1909–10.	1910–11.	1909–10.	1910–11.	1909–10.	1910–11.	1909–10.	1910–11.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Wankaner.	65	73	70	72	70	72	52	51	21	20	74.28	70 83	74.28	70.83	

Wankaner, 15th May 1911.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Wankaner State during the year 1910–1911.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	1909–10.	1910–11.	1909–10.	1910–11.	1909–10.	1910–11.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Wankaner.	Rs. 2,410–12–9	Rs. 2,153–15–3	Rs. 1,783–0–9	Rs. 1,491–2–7	73.96	69.22	

Wankaner, 15th May 1911.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Wankaner State during the year 1910–1911.

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			No. of cases disposed of during the past year.	No. of cases disposed of during the present year.	No. of persons apprehended.	No. of persons convicted.	No. of persons sentenced.							No. of persons acquitted or discharged.	No. of persons confined being insane.	No. of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.									Persons awaiting trial	Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the Present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping	Total.				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	„ 2 to 3 „	„ 3 to 6 „	„ 6 to 12 „	„ 1 to 2 years.	„ 2 to 3 „	„ 3 to 5 „	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Murder.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1 Dealt with under Section 562 of CriminalProcedure Code × 2 Dealt with under Section 562 of CriminalProcedureCode
Culpable homicide	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rape.	...	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grievous hurt.	...	2	2	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Hurt.	...	20	20	35	17	34	9	...	...	...	3	6	...	9	25	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Robbery.	...	5	5	...	4	6	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
House-breaking.	...	11	11	2	10	12	10	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	2	...	...	1	1	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Theft and other offences against property.	...	29	29	21	16	27	*20	...	1	1	4	7	6	19	7	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous.	1	76	77	52	43	68	×31	...	...	...	4	24	1	29	37	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	
Total...	1	144	145	113	92	152	76	...	1	1	27	37	7	73	75	...	...	13	3	10	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	

Wankaner, 15th May 1911.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Wankaner State during the year 1910–11.

Number.	Name of Court.	No. of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.						Remarks.
					Brought to trial in 1910–11.					Total.								
		1909–10.	1910–11.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	1909–10	1910–11	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Huzur Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Sar Nyayadhish Court.... ...	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	×9	13	11	...	1	10	...	...	...	× 3 Committed for trial & 6 transferred by the Nyayadhish Court.
3	Nyayadhish Court	175	140	2	72	15	51	...	*12	206	152	24	50	66	3	6	3	* 9 Extradited from other States.
	Total...	175	144	2	72	15	53	...	21	219	163	24	51	76	3	6	3	

Wankaner, 15th May 1911.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against the decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Wankaner State during the year 1910–1911.

Tribunals.	Number of persons and cases																		Remarks.
	Number of applications.	Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings. quashed.		Referred.		Further inquiry &c. ordered.		Pending.		
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons,	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Huzur Court	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sar Nyayadhish Court.	4	...	...	3	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total...	5	...	...	3	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Wankaner, 15th May 1911.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

APPENDIX X.

CIVIL WORK—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Wankaner State during the year 1910–1911.

Number.	Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during the present year.										Suits disposed of during the present year.							Remarks.
		1909–10.	1910–11.	1909–10.	1910–11.	1909–10.	1910–11.	1909–10.	1910–11.	1909–10.	1910–11.	Value. Rs.	Suits re landed property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	No. of suits under Rs. 100	No. of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	No. of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs 1000	No. of suits above Rs 1000 and under Rs. 5000	No. of suits above Rs. 5000.	Ex-parte.	Admitted & compromised	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value. Rs.	Average duration. y. m. d.	
1	Sar Nyayadhish Court.	...	...	1	3	1	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	0-4-24	
2	Nyayadhish Court.	7	12	264	286	271	298	259	293	12	5	14,777	5	276	5	237	36	3	...	...	59	91	11	132	17,783	0-1-24	
	Total...	7	12	265	289	272	301	260	296	12	5	14,777	5	276	8	237	36	3	...	...	59	91	11	135	17,783		

Wankaner, 15th May 1911.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

APPENDIX XI.

CIVIL WORK.—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Wankaner State during the year 1910–1911.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of.			Remarks.
	1909–10.	1910–11.		1909–10.	1910–11.	Value for the present year.	1909–10.	1910–11.	Value for the present year.	1909–10.	1910–11.	Value for the present year.	1909–10.	1910–11.	Value for the present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
Nyayadhish Court.	214	222	61,287	538	433	50,293	752	655	1,11,580	530	437	58,760	222	218	52,820	175	10	33	

Wankaner, 15th May 1911.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XII.

CIVIL WORK.—Number and results of appeals in civil suits in the Wankaner State during the year 1910–11.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during. Rs.		How disposed of.												Remarks.
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for trial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.		Average duration.		
	1909–10.	1910–11.	1909–10.	1910–11.	1909–10.	1910–11.	1909–10.	1910–11.	1909–10.	1910–11.	1909–10.	1910–11.	1909–10.	1910–11.	1909–10.	1910–11.	1909–10.	1910–11.	1909–10.	1910–11.	1909–10.	1910–11.	1909–10.	1910–11.	
																							y. m. d.	y. m. d.	
Huzur Court ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	0–10–20	0–0–0	
Sar Nyayadhish Court ...	...	...	5	6	5	6	5	6	...	...	1,390	908	4	2	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	0–1–22	0–3–13	
Total...	...	...	6	6	6	6	6	6	...	...	1,390	908	4	2	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...			

Wankaner, 15th May 1911.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and lock-ups in the Wankaner State during the year 1910–1911.

Stations.	Number of prisons.	Number of prisoners			Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.						
				1909-10 / 1910-11	1909-10	1910-11				
								Rs.	days	
Wankaner.	1	9	35	35 / 44	5.78	7.5	8	655	12.7	

Wankaner, 15th May 1911.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Wankaner State for the year 1910–1911.

Name of State.	Documents Presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money-bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	1909-10	1910-11	1909-10	1910-11	1909-10	1910-11	1909-10	1910-11	1909-10	1910-11	1909-10	1910-11	1909-10	1910-11	1909-10	1910-11	1909-10	1910-11	1909-10	1910-11	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Wankaner.	180	190	71	74	62	51	...	...	28	44	19	21	180	185	59,107	1,36,035	3	6	5	4	

Wankaner, 15th May 1911.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the Receeipts and Expenditure on account of Registration in the Wankaner State during the year 1910–11.

Description.	Past year.							Present year.						
	No. of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realized.			No of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realized.		
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Mortgages.	71	27,469	...	...	62	14	...	74	1,02,260	...	...	184	14	...
Sale deeds.	61	26,168	...	...	64	4	...	51	19,430	...	...	44	6	...
Wills.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Money bonds.	28	5,469	...	...	16	4	...	44	14,345	...	...	35	6	...
Miscellaneous.	20	...	...	...	9	...	...	21	....	...	...	3	8	...
Total	180	59,106	...	...	152	6	...	190	1,36,035	...	...	268	2	...

Wankaner, 15th May 1911

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and Expenditure of Municipalities in the Wankaner State during the year 1910–1911.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April 1910.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March 1911.	Remarks.
		1909–10	1910–11		1909–10	1910–11		
Wankaner.	...	...	...	...	4,699	4,155	...	

Wankaner. 15th May 1911.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Wankaner State during the year 1910–11.

Name of State.	April 1910.	May "	June "	July "	August "	September "	October "	November "	December "	January 1911.	February "	March "	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
Wankaner.	...	...	12-46	6-84	13-36	1-98	...	...	...	0-4	...	1-19	35-87	19-3	27-12	

Wankaner, 15th May 1911

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains in the Wankaner State during the year. 1910-1911.

Article.	During March (Past year) lbs. per Rupee.	During March (present year) lbs. per Rupee.	Remarks,
Jowar.	33	32	
Bajri	26	26	
Wheat.	23	28	
Rice.	17	16	
Mug.	27	28	
Muth.	33	39	
Adad.	24	25	
Gram.	31	38	

Wankaner, 15th May 1911.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works in the Wankaner State during the year 1910–1911.

Description of works.	State Funds.			Remarks.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
Telephone lines.	552	...	...	
New Palace at Amar Vilas.	36,128	...	...	
Electric waterworks &c.	11,000	...	47,680	
General repairs.	...	10,090	...	
Canal repairs.	...	280	10,370	
		Rs.	58,050	

Wankaner, 15th May 1911.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the Wankaner State during the year 1910-1911.

State.	year.	Horses and cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load-carrying.	
				Male.	Female										
Wankaner.	1909-10	80,40	3,718	1,010	3,563	268	152	120	2.604	1,09,021	3,906	...	20	1,387	
	1910-11	8,395	3,824	1,047	3,808	275	154	121	2,639	1,05,786	3,959	...	20	1,432	

Wankaner, 15th May 1911

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Wankaner State during the year 1910–1911.

Name of State.	Country spirit		Opium.		Ganja.		Tari.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
Wankaner.	1	Rs. 663	1	Rs. 1,197	1	Rs. 13	...	...	3	1,873	

Wankaner, 15th May 1911.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

APPENDIX XXII.

Particulars of Receipts and Expenditure in the Wankaner State during the Samvat year 1966.

Item.	Rupees.	Total.
Opening balance	4,095	
Land Revenue	2,64,669	
Revenue of Alienated Lands	95,000	
Jama Sudharo &c., from Bhayats and Mulgirasias.	14,283	
Mandvi receipts	31,651	
Excise Revenue	1,873	
Judicial	2,815	
Education	982	
Other receipts	48,294	
Recoveries on account of Taccavi and other outstanding dues	31,206	
Deposits	5,000	4,99,868
EXPENDITURE.		
Administration	39,875	
Police	25,854	
Arab and Makrani Bedas	2,520	
Jail charges	653	
Education	11,020	
Dispensaries (including vaccination)	3,797	
Public Works.	58,940	
Dharmada	2,510	
Pensions and Allowances	8,800	
Raj Kharch	39,000	
Tribute & Jamabandi of Khasta	23,487	
Municipality	4,155	
Stable and Paddock expenses	11,680	
Alienations	95,000	
Payments made towards Government and Local Fund Loans	70,373	
Miscellaneous	46,275	
Taccavi and other advances	18,221	
Deposits repaid	27,296	
Closing balance....	10,412	4,99,868

Wankaner, 15th May 1911.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Wankaner State during the year 1910-1911.

Dispensary.	No. of patients treated.		Results of In-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
State Hospital, Wankaner...	11,151	68	36	27	...	5	3,465	186	
Tithwa Dispensary...	718	...	...	...	...	....	335	28	
Total	11,869	68	36	27	...	5	3,800	214	

Wankaner, 15th May 1911.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Wankaner State for the year 1910–1911.

Name of State	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
		1909–10	1910–11			1909–10	1910–11			Births.		Deaths		
										1909–10	1910–11	1909–10	1910–11	
Wankaner. ...	Census of 1901 (27,383) Census of 1911 (32,577)	1,209	1,257	48	...	551	691	140	...	44.15	×38.58 *45.9	20.12	×21.51 *25.23	×Ratio per mille for the current year is on the population as per Census of 1911. *Ratio per mille per Census of 1901.

Wankaner, 15th May 1911.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

APPENDIX XXV.

Statement showing particulars as to the schools maintained by the Wankaner State for the year 1910–11.

Number of schools.		Description of Schools.	No. of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
1909–10	1910–11		1909–10	1910–11	1909–10	1910–11	High School.	Secondary.	Primary.	
1	1	High School	254	233	193	203	4,345		5,655	
13	13	Primary Schools including Urdu School...	606	628	447.2	532				
1	1	Primary Girls' School...	137	137	92.8	103				
15	15	Total	997	998	733	838	Rs. 10,000			

Wankaner, 15th May 1911.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE.

WANKANER STATE

FOR THE YEAR

1911-12.

Ahmedabad.

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

WANKANER STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1911-12.

CHAPTER I.

General & Political.

Area of the State ... ... *417 sq. miles.*
Area of the Talukdari Village
of Khasta in the Ahmedabad District ... ... *8 sq. miles.*
Population (census of 1911) *32,653*
Gross Revenues (excluding alienations)
average of past five years ... ... *Rs. 3,59,450.*
Tribute ... ... *Rs. 18,879.*

Ruler of the State:—MAHARANA SHREE SIR AMARSINHJEE, K. C. I. E., aged 33 years, a Zala Rajput, representing the senior branch of the Zala family.

Important Political events.

During the year of report there were two most important political events. One was the Coronation of Their Most Gracious Majesties the King Emperor George V and Queen Empress Mary in London on the 22nd June 1911. This day was observed as a public holiday throughout the State with great rejoicings and with the usual celebrations on such grand occasions.

The second most important and unique event was the Coronation Darbar held at Delhi by Their Gracious Majesties the King Emperor and the Queen Empress on the 12th December 1911 to announce in person to the people and Princes of India the solemnity of their Coronation. The Raj Saheb having been invited to attend the Darbar had been to Delhi with the principal State Officials and Sardars and attended all the ceremonies. The Raj Saheb had also the honour of being received by His Majesty. His Majesty was also pleased to confer on the Raj Saheb the Knighthood of the Most Eminent order of the Indian Empire and to invest him in person with the insignia of

that order, which honour falls to the lot of but a few. The Darbar was a great success and everyone from the lowest to the highest who had the good luck to visit Delhi during such a grand occasion would never forget the love and kindness evinced by Their Imperial Majesties towards India. The 12th of December 1911 will be a red letter day in the history of India.

Celebration of the Coronation Darbar Day in the State.

2. The Coronation Darbar day was observed throughout the State as every where else as a public holiday and there were great rejoicings every where in the State. A royal salute was fired and the parade of the State and Mounted police was held. A big Darbar was held in the town of Wankaner by the Deputy Karbhari Mr. Abhechand G. Desai who was in charge of the State. A portrait of Their Majesties was placed in a prominent position in the Darbar Hall so that it could be seen by all the Darbaris. A proclamation was then read by Mr. Desai. Similar Darbars were held at 35 other places in the State, viz. at the head quarters of the three Mahals and other important villages. At each of them a portrait of Their Majesties was exhibited and proclamation read. The school children throughout the State were given coronation medals and sweets and the poor were fed with sweet food in the town of Wankaner. Prisoners were also released and the sentences of other convicts were reduced as a mark of clemency on such an auspicious occasion. In the afternoon of the Darbar day the people had assembled in their respective places of worship and offered prayers for Their Majesties' long lives and happiness and the permanence of the British rule.

Address of the Subjects to the Raj Saheb.

3. When the news of the Raj Saheb being decorated with the insignia of the Knighthood reached Wankaner on the Coronation Darbar day the subjects were naturally greatly pleased and they continued throughout the State on the following day the rejoicings of the previous day. Numerous telegrams of congratulations were received by the Raj Saheb at Delhi and before he returned from there to Wankaner the people had made every preparation to present him with an address. On the Raj Saheb's return an address was presented to him by the subjects of the State. They also asked for and obtained permission of the Raj Saheb to found a scholarship in his name worth Rs. 15 per month to be awarded to a Wankaner subject studying at the Medical College or failing that at any of the Technical Institutes.

Political relations.

4. The Political relations with the surrounding States have been friendly as before. The disputes with the Morvi State are being settled one after the other and it is hoped that in course of time our former friendly relations will be restored.

Visits of Political Officers.

5. During the year of report the Acting Agent to the Governor Mr. E. Maconochie paid us a short visit. The Political Agent, Halar Prant, Major Hancock too visited the capital of the State and stayed for a few days.

Important events in the Raj Saheb's family.

6. There was no event worth noticing in the Raj Saheb's family during the year of report.

The Raj Saheb's visit to other states.

7. During the year the Raj Saheb paid friendly visits to His Highness the Jamsaheb of Nawanagar, His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Bhavnagar and the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot. He also visited Wadhwan at the time of accession by Thakore Saheb Jaswatsinhji to the Gadi. As has been the custom of old on such occassions a sword with Poshak was sent to the Thakore Saheb by this State.

Visits of other Chiefs.

8. Their Highnesses the Rao Saheb of Cutch, the Jamsaheb of Jamnagar, the Maharaja Saheb of Jhalrapatan, the Maharaja Saheb of Rutlam and the Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra as well as the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot did us the honour of short visits during the year.

The Raj Saheb's tour.

9. Owing to famine this year the Raj Saheb's tour in the State was longer than in an ordinary year. He made personal enquiries into the condition and wants of the people. At several places where the cultivators complained of their lands being damaged by flood water the spots were personally inspected by him with the Assistant Engineer and measures taken to remedy the evil, undertaking the works as village famine works. Wherever the Raj Saheb went the people were cheered up and they got courage to face the famine. They were also encouraged to sink new wells by grant of Tacavi and providing them with implements required for the work.

Changes in the staff.

There has been no permanent change of any kind in the personnel of the staff during the year of Report. The Private Secretary Mr. Ratansha B. Damri and the Educational Secretary Mr. Vachhrajani have been on long leave and their posts have been

filled up temporarily from the existing staff. The names of the high officers of the State are given in Appendix I.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of Lands.

Revenue system.

11. The system of land revenue during the year has been the same as in the preceding year. No change of any kind is made in it except what is necessary to suit famine conditions and this will be mentioned further on.

Introduction of Cash Assessment.

12. As mentioned in previous reports it has been the Raj Saheb's desire to gradually introduce the system of cash assessment in lieu of the Bhagbatai system in all state villages having good soil. With this end in view steps were being taken to carry out that object. But the present famine has retarded the work and it is feared that we shall not only not be able to resume the work for some time but that we may not be able to introduce the measure in the four villages of the Tithwa Mahal for which the Settlement papers have been nearly ready.

Revenue system in the village of Khasta.

13. As mentioned in the previous year's report the system of land revenue in the state village of Khasta in the Ahmedabad District is Bhagbatai. For putting the whole management of the village on a proper basis and making the system of the levy of State share a uniform one so far as possible, a new Dharo called the Dharo of Samvat 1967 had been framed and promulgated into the village. It is now hoped that it will make the management of the village very easy and end the troubles arising there every now and then.

Waste lands taken up.

14. Duriug the year of report there being famine no waste land was taken up. In the beginning of the year some 26 acres of waste land was taken up but it had remained waste along with all other occupied lands. It is feared that during one or two following years hardly any new waste land would be taken up but that on the contrary there will be some addition to it because the bullocks of some cultivators are likely to perish during the present famine and some occupied lands will in consequence be relinquished.

Remissions and Suspensions.

15. Owing to total failure of monsoon during the year all the lands except a very small area where there are facilities for irrigation from wells have remained waste. The Santi Vero which is recovered in cash as well as the cash assessment intro-

duced into the two villages of the Tithwa Mahal has been wholly remitted. In the village of Khasta in all cases where cash amount was to be recovered as Udhad or lump assessment has also been remitted. The total of such remissions in all comes to about Rs. 74,000/. Besides this we have forgone the State share from the crops of Jowar, Bajri, Banti &c. raised by irrigation. In lieu of our share we have ordered to levy Re. 1-8-0 per Vigha in cash in the villages of the Mesaria and the Tithwa Mahals and the village of Lunsar. In the rest of the villages the rate of levy is fixed at one rupee per Vigha. For irrigated crops of Wheat, Barley and Methi where grain may be produced the State share is recovered at one third of the produce as was done during the last famine.

Suspension of the recovery of other items of land revenue falling due during the year of report has been made and such items amount to Rs. 2,000/.

Coercive measures.

16. As explained in previous reports there hardly occurs any occasion for resorting to coercive measures for recovery of our land revenue. This year as the Santi Vero and the cash assessment have been wholly remitted there could not arise any occassion for any sort of coercive process.

Taccavi Advances.

17. As remarked last year the demand for Taccavi advances was getting less and less every year and it was hoped that it would almost be nil with advancing good years. But unfortunately the famine during the year has upset everything and one knows not when the condition of the preceding year even will be restored. There was much demand for Taccavi from July last and the amount of Taccavi advances given during the Samvat Year 1967 came to Rs. 27,530/. against Rs. 3,810 in the preceding year. The amount of Taccavi given since the beginning of the present Samvat year till the end of the year of report comes to Rs. 18,610/. The Taccavi advances given were for the purposes of sinking new or deepening old wells, purchase of Kos, Varat and bullocks, grain for food, seed and grass for cattle. The Tacavi advances recovered during the Samvat year 1967 amounted to Rs. 16,000, against Rs. 16,713, in the previous Samvat year.

Agriculturists' Co-operative Credit Bank.

18. As explained in the last year's report a movement was set on foot to establish an Agriculturists' Co-operative Credit Bank and the first years' quota of the cultivators to the Bank fund was collected from most of them. But owing to famine the further progress of the good work begun has of necessity to be stopped. It is hoped however to resume the work as soon as favourable seasons occur.

The Revenue Department has continued as before to be under the fostering care of our Deputy Karbhari Mr. Abhechand G. Desai, B. A., LL. B. He visited every part of the State as soon as famine conditions appeared, with a view to enquire into the condition of the people and to ascertain how far and what assistance should be given to the cultivators. His administration of the department has as before been most satisfactory.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

Legislation.

19. The laws in force in the State during the year of report are shown in Appendix II to the report. It will be noticed from it that no new legislation was enacted during the year.

Military Force.

20. The State has for the present not got any regular military force as its need is supplied by the Arab and Makrani Bedas, the Police force which is properly drilled and the Bhayats and Mulgirasias. Appendix III is therefore blank.

Police.

21. Appendix IV gives particulars of the Police force of the State during the year of report. It is just the same as in the preceding year. The arms with which the force is supplied are the same as before.

Efficiency of the Police.

22. The work of the Police during the year is compared with that of the preceding year in Appendix V. As appears from the results of the working of the Police given hereafter it seems that the work of the department was good and that it had maintained its efficiency as before. The ratio of regular Police per mile and per thousand of population according to the census of 1911 was 0.21 and 2.7 respectively whereas that of the village police was 0.69 and 8.9 respectively. The expenditure of the regular Police force and the village Police amounted to Rs. 26,650 in the Samvat Year 1967 as against Rs. 25,854 in the preceding Samvat year.

Working of the Police.

23. The number of offences reported to the Police during the year shows an increase of 36 over that in the previous year. There is a corresponding increase also in the number of accused arrested. The increase does not seem to be due to famine conditions but is attributed to people now coming forward to make complaints which they would not mind doing before. Looking however to the number of accused arrested and sent for trial as well as the per-

centage of convictions it can not be said that the efficiency of the department has suffered in any way. The working of the department has as before been good.

Serious Offences.

24. Appendix VII shows the number of offences committed in the State throughout the year. The total number of offences is 204 as against 144 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 66. This is due to the same cause as is ascribed to the increase in the number of offences reported to the Police. The increase is mainly due to rise in the number of miscellaneous offences which number 115 against 74 in the previous year. The serious offences committed during the year comprise of one culpable homicide, one grievous hurt and 13 cases of house-breaking. In the first two the offenders were convicted and sentenced, whereas with regard to the offences of house-breaking out of the 16 accused arrested 10 were convicted and 6 acquitted. There is an increase of 8 in the number of thefts comitted during the year which hardly requires to call for any notice when the percentage of recovery of stolen property and of the accused convicted is taken into consideration. The small increase in thefts was not due to any special reason.

Property stolen and recovered.

25. In Appendix VI a comparision is made of the property stolen and recovered during the year of report with that in the preceding one. The value of the property stolen as well as recovered during the year was Rs. 4,720-12-7 and Rs. 4254-8-6 respectively, and its percentage comes to 90.12 against 69.22 in the previous year. This result is very satisfactory.

Village Police.

26. During the year of report there has been an increase of 2 in the permanent strength of the village Police over that in the previous year. It has also been necessary owing to famine to employ 13 temporary village Police in some of the frontier villages. As remarked in previous reports the work of this one of the most faithful class of servants has continued to be satisfactory as before. It is on these men that the safety of life and property in villages depends.

Administration of Justice.

Constitution of Courts.

27. During the year of report the number and constitution of Courts for the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice continued to be the same as in the previous year. There were the following Courts.

(1). The Huzur or the High Court. It is presided over by the Raj Saheb and the Chief Karbhari. It is the highest Court of appeal in the State.

(2). The Court of the Sar Nyayadhish. It is presided over by Mr. Abhechand G. Desai, B. A., LL. B. and he continues to exercise the same powers as before in both Civil and Criminal matters.

(3). The Court of the Nyayadhish. It is presided over by Mr. Narbheram T. Maniar. His powers have been the same as before in the administration of both Civil and Criminal Justice.

Criminal Justice.

28. Appendices VII and VIII give particulars of criminal cases, the accused involved therein and how they were dealt with by the various Criminal Courts of the State during the year. It will be observed that there was an increase in the number of cases as well as the accused arrested therefor over that in the previous year but it was satisfactory to note that the increase was not among serious offences. The percentage of convictions of accused over those tried calls for no remark. The courts have disposed of all the cases except two, one of which could not be taken up pending final disposal of a political appeal by the Morvi State whose subjects the accused are.

Criminal Appeals.

29. It will be seen from Appendix IX that the total number of criminal appeals during the year was 8 involving 12 persons. The sentences in 4 cases were confirmed whereas in 4 they were modified. There was not a single case in which the decision of the lower court was reversed. The results of appeals show that the work of the subordinate courts was very satisfactory.

Civil Justice.

30. The number of civil suits filed during the year was 150 which is nearly half of that of the previous year. There is a proportionate decrease also in the value of suits filed. The decrease is partly due to a famine year as well as to the last year being a prosperous one, when some of the demands may have been satisfied without recourse to Courts. The number of suits pending disposal at the end of the year was only 4. The particulars of suits filed and other matters relating to them are given in Appendix X.

Execution of Decrees.

31. Like original suits the number of applications for execution of Civil Court Decrees also fell off from 433 in the previous year to 157 during the year of report. The causes for decrease are the same as for suits. It is satisfactory to note however

that a large number of applications had been disposed of during the year and there remained only 31 pending at the close of the year. Particulars for this branch of the Civil Court's work are given in Appendix XI. It may be stated that since November last the execution of money decrees is postponed till famine conditions are over.

Civil Appeals.

32. It will be observed from Appendix XII that the number of civil appeals filed during the year was 7 against 6 in the previous year. Of the appeals filed, six have been disposed of and there is a balance of one at the close of the year. In the appeals disposed of the decisions of the lower courts have been confirmed in 4, modified and reversed in one each. The few appeals filed and their good results show that this branch of the Judicial department continues to be doing its work carefully as before.

Extradition.

33. During the year of report the number of persons extradited to this State from other States was 8 whereas the number of those extradited from it to others was 6. Out of eight persons extradited to this State 7 were convicted and 1 discharged whereas out of 6 extradited from our State 3 were convicted and 3 acquitted.

Prisons.

34. There has been no change in the number of prisons in the State during the year. The central prison at the capital town of the State has proved sufficient for the requirements of the State and particulars regarding the prisoners admitted therein are given in Appendix XIII. It is situated in a healthy locality out of the town. There was neither any sickness nor death among the inmates of the Jail during the year. They continued to be in very good health as before. The number of prisoners admitted during the year was 35 which was less than that of the last year by one, but the total of the year with those remaining at the end of the preceding year was 44, the same as in the previous year. The prisoners who were not wanted in the Jail for cooking or other work were employed on outside work such as grinding of corn, splitting of wood for fuel &ca. There was no Jail offence of any kind. It may be observed that on the occasion of the Delhi Coronation Darbar held by Their Majesties the King Emperor and the Queen Empress 3 prisoners were released and the sentences of 9 were reduced. The Jail has continued to be under the superintendence of the Chief Medical Officer, Doctor G. J. Mahimtura and it is as thorough as before.

Registration of Documents.

35. Appendices XIV and XV to this report furnish information regarding documents presented for registration during the year of report. It will be observed from the Appendices that although the number of documents for registration during the year decreased by only 11, the value of the property dealt with therein fell off by Rs. 52,425. As a consequence the fee receipts from this source have been reduced. The reason for the decrease in the number of deeds seemed to be the effect of famine since July 1911. The registration work is performed by the Nyayadhish of the State as before.

Municipality.

36. During the year of report there had been no addition of any Municipality to that existing in the State. There has been as mentioned in previous reports only one Municipality in the town of Wankaner. It is like a State department and is maintained from the State revenues. No Municipal taxes of any kind are recovered from the people for maintaining the institution. The municipality has its own separate establishment who look after the lighting and watering of the streets and the cleanliness of the town. There have been public latrines situated at convenient places on the outskirts of the town and these are kept clean by the special establishment for the purpose. There is plenty of good drinking water supply both in the wells and the two rivers on the confluence of which the town is situated. The town being on a high level is well drained and remains very healthy throughout. Appendix XVI gives information regarding income and expenditure of the institution for the Samvat year 1967.

Rural conservency.

37. As explained in previous reports there is not a single village in the State in which municipality could be established with advantage. The villages are small and consist mainly of agriculturists. Where the population approaches one or two thousand souls there is a small fund contributed by the people and from it fixed monthly payments are made to the village scavangers to keep the main streets clean. The bye lanes and the compounds of houses are looked after by the people inhabiting in the neighbourhood. In villages with good cultivators one has hardly to care for the cleanliness of the streets, for, the women of the cultivators sweep away all the refuse lying therein for use as manure. The Vahivatdars and the Chief Constables as well as the Circle Inspectors during their visits to villages always see that the villages are kept clean. There is sufficient supply of good drinking water everywhere and none of the villages are waterlogged. The villages keep very healthy all the year round.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

Weather and Rainfall.

38. As in the preceding three years we had signs of an early setting in of the monsoon and there were light showers of rain here and there in the first week of June. At the end of the second week of that month the showers were pretty heavy in the town of Wankaner and the villages of the Tithwa and Mesaria Mahals, but in the Lunsar Mahal they were light. The cultivators thereupon did some sowing where the soil was light and showers pretty well. In such places seedlings came out. But there was not a drop of rain during the latter half of June. The whole of July too passed almost without rain except in the Lunsar Mahal where they had some 2-10 inches of rain. This revived some hope that the rain would come but in this the people were disappointed in the end. The month of August also did in no way prove to be better than its predecessor. There was drizzling rain in that month amounting to a few cents. Only the Lunsar Mahal had 1-5 inches at one time. September brought a few showers but they were not sufficient for sowing of crops. On the hope that there would be later rains some people in the Mesaria Mahal then sowed some of their lands with sesamum and the seeds germinated but the plants soon withered for want of rain and moisture in the soil. The months of October and November did not give any useful rain. The monsoon thus failed and there has been a famine. The rainfall recorded during several months of the year at the Wankaner Hospital is given in Appendix XVII. The weather in the months of October and November was hotter than usual and the winter also was conspicuous by the absense of cold except in the end.

Crops.

39. On account of the total failure of the monsoon there were no crops of any kind. What little sowing the cultivators had done in the beginning of the rains wherever the soil was light was of no use as the seedlings withered soon after sprouting for want of rain except in a very small area where there were facilities for irrigation. There, the crops of Bajri, Jowari and Cotton were irrigated but the area under such crops was quite small. The only crops this year worth anything were irrigated rabi crops and they will be dealt with later on.

Experiment in hybrid cotton growing and groundnuts.

40. The experiment in growing American hybridized Cotton referred to last year had of necessity to be given up. Same was the fate with an experiment in sowing groundnuts of different varieties. These experiments we hope to take up in due course.

41. The area under irrigated crops was naturally larger than in an ordinary year. When the people realized that the monsoon had failed they at once commenced to raise irrigated crops mainly to serve as fodder for their cattle and also to get some grain. The area under such crops came to about 1300 acres. In the end of October 1911 they sowed wheat, barley and Methi crops as usual. But it was abnormally hot for that part of the year and although the seed of wheat germinated well, most of the seedlings withered or became diseased. The lack of moisture in the soil also affected the wheat as well as the barley and Methi crops injuriously and the out-turn was very poor. The area under irrigated wheat, barley and Methi crops was in all 2400 acres against 2244 acres in the previous year. There was some cultivation of sugar-cane but when the monsoon failed the people could not profitably rear it and so they used the plants as fodder for their cattle.

Irrigated crops.

42. During the winter we did not experince any cold at all and so the crops did not suffer from frost this year as before. There was also absence of foggy and dewy weather till the wheat crop ripened and there had therefore been no red rust from which the wheat crop used to suffer in previous years.

Red rust and frost.

43. There were no Kharif crops this year on account of famine. We had some irrigated crops and the anna valuation of such crops is given in the following table. An average good crop is taken to be 16 annas.

Anna valuation of crops.

Name of crop.	Average crop in annas during.				
	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911—12
Jowar.	9	7	12	6	...
Bajri.	10	11	10	9	...
Cotton.	12	10	14	16	...
Pulses.	8	8	8	4	...
Sesamum.	1	4	8	2	...
Gram.	14	3	6	8	...
Wheat. (irrigated)	13	12	13	13	5
Barley. „	10	10	12	11	4
Methi. „	14	14	14	12	4

Wages and Labour.

44. The wages of labour till the month of October 1911 remained the same as in the preceding year. Although famine conditions prevailed since the month of July the labouring classes had plenty of work and their condition having much improved in former years they would not care to work for anything less than their former wages. The cultivators and the State were sinking new wells which required to be finished in time for rabi crops and it was necessary therefore to employ labour at the rates the people asked. There was also demand for labour in collecting old grass from the grass reserves. It was only in November that a slight reduction in wages was noticeable and the rates at the end of the year ranged from 3 to 4 annas for adult males, 2 to 3 annas for females and 1½ to 2 annas for children.

Prices of food grains.

45. The prices of food grains at the end of the year of report are given in Appendix XVIII, comparing them with those ruling at the corresponding period in the previous year. The prices prevailing in the beginning of the year went down a bit till the end of June when they again rose slightly owing to failure of the rains. They reached their highest point in September and October 1911. But since then the prospects in other parts of the country having improved, the prices have again fallen off a little and they have been fluctuating a little every now and then in sympathy with other markets. It will be observed that the rates are not so high as during the famine of 1899—1900. During that famine the quantity of Jowar obtainable per rupee was below 20 lbs whereas during the year of report it is above that figure. The present rates are a little more than those in a year of scarcity. The reason is that the present famine is not so wide-spread and the crops in other places have been good. Grain is freely imported from Northern India and Malwa and this does not allow the prices to rise.

Famine and its magnitude.

46. The monsoon as stated before failed this year totally. With regard to rain the year is just like the last famine of 1899—1900. In the last famine the total rainfall recorded was 5.82 inches whereas during the year of report we have 6.91 inches. The rain during this year was hardly of any use except for slightly supplementing the water supply. If the other surrounding circumstances had been the same as in the last famine the calamity would have in no way been less than in the latter period. But happily the distress was not so great as during the last

famine. In the present famine it is the cattle which will suffer more than the human beings.

Extent of distress among people.

47. Fortunately the distress among human beings is not in any way so great as it was at first apprehended. The present famine is confined only to some parts of Gujarat, Kathiawad and Rajputana. There have been good crops in other places and grain is plentiful there. The surplus of grain therefore from all those favoured places is available for import here and the prices have not in consequence reached the high pitch of the last famine though they are higher than those in ordinary years. The people who would ordinarily feel the pinch of famine first are the labouring classes but their condition having greatly improved during the past decade they do not experience any distress except that they have to spend some part of their savings. They get plenty of work and their wages have not been affected in any appreciable degree. There have been no cases of emaciation, starvation or aimless wandering among any class of people. There were only a few cases of destitute people whose number can be counted on fingures, who required to be looked after by the State. For such people provision has been made. As regards cultivators most of them did not require any material help from the State. The greater part of the cultivators who have to be helped is mainly confined to the Lunsar Mahal and the Koli villages of other Mahals. The trading and other high classes have been able to maintain themselves and no case of privation among them has yet been noticed. But the case of the Bhayats and the Mulgirasias is different. Except very few all have to be helped with loans.

Distress among Cattle.

48. The distress among cattle though very great is far less than that in the last famine. In the last famine it was with great difficulty that grass could be had and that also at 40 lbs. per rupee. But in the present year there is not much difficulty. Grass could be had from the stock with the State as well as from outside and that too at a cheap rate as Government have greatly reduced the railway fare. Most of the cultivators had some stock of hay and Kadab with them. This was supplemented by collection of old grass from some of the State Vidis the grass from which was not cut during the last year. Then there were Chhasatias, lucerne and carrot crops grown by irrigation from wells. This has enabled the cultivators to save almost all their cattle. Those cultivators who had not sufficient fodder for their cattle were given it by the State from its stock of hay at very cheap rates either on payment of cash price or on credit

as tacavi. The people other than the cultivators who owned cattle could also purchase grass from the State as well as from the labouring classes who used to bring it from Vidis on head-loads. But this could be done only by the well-to-do people. The cattle of poor people and the graziers which were many in this State had to suffer although the State threw open most of its Vidis to them for free grazing. It is satisfactory however that the mortality among the cattle has not been so great as it was at first apprehended.

Measures for relief to the labouring classes.

49. When it was known for certain that the monsoon had failed steps were at once taken to sink new wells for purposes of irrigation in all villages wherever they were wanted, and orders were issued to send every one in need of work to the wells near his village. After carrying on these works for over a month in order to test the pinch of famine we turned the works into test relief works and reduced the rates of wages. The workers were informed of it and on the following day not a single soul turned up. We waited for some days in the vain hope that people would come to the works. But none came and as we wanted to complete the wells in time we had to raise the wages and bring workmen. This happened in the month of October. We then believed that the people would perhaps withstand the strain for a couple of months more and then they would require relief. On this belief we arranged to do some masonry work in the large irrigation Tank at Mesaria, which required to be completed before the earth work could be done to employ relief workers. On this masonry work too the labourers had to be paid full wages. When this work was going on careful enquiries were set on foot as to whether the people would require relief and if so to what extent and when. The people were also asked their wishes, whether they would go to any large relief work if opened. But it was found that no large measure of relief would be wanted and that the people used to get sufficient work at wells which were being sunk by the State and the cultivators and at other public and private works going on. It was also ascertained that the system of providing village works and paying the labourers full wages was very convenient to them and that they were able to maintain their dependents properly without any gratuitous relief from the State. They were also quite unwilling to leave their homes and go to a central work. Provision has therefore been made for more village works such as sinking of wells, earthen bunds to protect fields from floods, construction of roads &ca. It is hoped that the people will thus be able to tide over the famine with out any great hardship.

Gratuitous relief and Poor houses.

50. As stated above there was no need for any gratuitous relief to dependents of workers. There was also no need for a poor house. No case of destitution was noticed till the end of the year except some half a dozen people in the whole of the State. These people preferred to stay in their villages and the State has made necessary arrangements through the village authorities for their maintenance. The Vahivatdars, their Circle Inspectors and the Fouzdars have orders to visit the villages in their charge once every fortnight and to see that every one in need of help is given it.

Help to Cultivators.

51. In order to ascertain the real condition of all the cultivators, the resources at their disposal and the help they would require in the way of grain for food, seed for sowing, cash for sinking or improving wells and for purchase of Kos, Varat &ca, the Deputy Karbhari visited every village in the beginning of the famine and collected information for each individual cultivator on every matter in tabular statements, adding his recommendation. These were submitted to the Raj Saheb who after their careful scrutiny has passed orders thereon as to the help to be given to each cultivator. It is thus known how far State help is to be given to each cultivator throughout the year without lengthy enquiry on each demand. This has also saved the cultivators' much trouble. They now get what they want in time.

Resources for help at the disposal of the State.

52. Having gained experience during the last famine, though at a great sacrifice of life and money, the Raj Saheb found it very essential to keep a sufficient stock of grass and grain in the State. So, after the last famine we were having spare hay stacks every year at convenient places till we had over a crore pounds of hay. The Raj Saheb's second foresight was to store cheap sort of grain which could remain fit for human use for a number of years. It was therefore ordered that all the Banti (a sort of inferior grain which does not spoil if kept in a dry place even for hundred years) which the State got as its share should not be sold but stored in granaries. He also ordered that whenever there was a full crop of Jowari and when its price was low all that sort of grain received in State share should not be sold but stored in under ground pits prepared for the purpose. It may be stated that the Jowari kept in this way does not rot and keeps well for use as food. We had there-

fore thus stored about 40,000 maunds of these two kinds of grain. This has proved to be of incalculable value to us and has enabled us to help our cultivators to the full extent of their wants. The large stock of hay we had has been of still greater help to us. Besides meeting our needs of grass for our paddock, stables, and the large cattle camp we have been able to give it to all our cultivators according to their wants at very cheap rates which were almost a third of those prevailing in other places. We have also met most of the needs of our other subjects and that too at very reduced rates. It is satisfactory to note that there was no need for importing grass in this State till the end of the year of report and it is hoped that it will not be necessary till the next monsoon except about a few thousand maunds for the use of the Panjrapole Cattle Camp.

Cattle Camp.

53. It was observed during the last famine that people having limited resources but owning large number of cattle tried to save all their cattle without estimating how long their resources would take them. The result was that their means soon exhausted and they could not save a single head of their cattle. Considering therefore the advisability of warning people against such a mistake it was notified to all that they should keep so many cattle as they may be able to maintain throughout the year and to send the rest of their cattle either to the State Cattle Camp or the Panjrapole if they wished, before the cattle were reduced to a state beyond any hope for saving. But it ought to be said that there were very few people sensible enough to realize the good from the measure proposed and they kept all their cattle. The result was that some of their cattle died and the rest they left off to take care of themselves. In such cases the State as well as the Panjrapole had to take charge of the cattle and take necessary steps to save them. The number of cattle of all sorts either received from the people or taken charge of by the State was 506. These consisted of 265 cows, 29 heifers, 40 male calves, 105 bullocks, 52 buffaloes, 3 mares and 12 donkeys. Of these 100 died and there remained 406 at the end of the year. As we had good stock of hay and good grazing in the vidis the Rajkot and the Morvi Mahajans asked us to give them some help by taking over some of their cattle from their Panjrapoles and the Raj Saheb was pleased to comply with their request and to take over 150 heads of cattle from Rajkot and about 60 from Morvi. The cattle are kept in the Rampura Vidi and they are properly looked after. In the beginning they had to be specially taken care of by giving them oil cakes and cotton seed to bring them into good condition.

54. There are no forests worth the name in this State. There are many small hills and a large area of unculturable waste land but they being rocky and there being very little earth thereon required for tree growing no tree of any good kind could be grown thereon. All previous attempts in growing trees having failed they are now given up. The hills and the waste lands in most cases produce good grass however and these are therefore preserved as grass reserves or Vidis. They also afford good grazing to cattle and it is on account of this facility that many graziers settle in the State. It may be mentioned that it is on account of some grazing afforded by our Vidis to the cattle during this year, that the pinch of famine has been felt less by the cattle in this State than in other places.

Forests.

55. During the year of report there was the same trade and manufacture in the State as mentioned in previous reports. The Mumnas in the town of Wankaner and the Dheds throughout the State have still been using their old hand-looms and manufacturing the same sort of coarse cloth as they used to do before. This litttle trade has in no way been affected by the famine. The cloth produced is locally used and is exported to a few places in the surrounding States.

Trades and Manufacture.

56. The import trade consisted this year in cloth, yarn, sugar, rice, other kinds of grains, spices, salt, groceries, timber, iron, metals, Kerosine oil, tobacco, glassware &ca. But owing to effects of famine during the latter half of the year the import of grain was greater and of other articles less than in the preceding year. The total value of the import trade during the year comes to a little less than five lacs of rupees which is nearly the same as in the previous year. The little export trade that there was, was mainly during the first half of the year under report. It was confined to cotton, wool, hides, small quantities of Methi, country made cloth and wheat. The quantity of cotton and wool exported during the year was nearly 60,000 and 1900 maunds respectively against 44,000 and 4,200 maunds in the previous year. The increase in cotton was due to a good crop in the last season whereas the decrease in wool was due to famine as some sheep died and some were taken to places outside the State where there was good grazing. The export in hides this year increased somewhat owing to cattle dying from effects of famine.

Export and Import Trade.

Customs levies.

57. During the year of report the rates of Customs duties as well as the system of levy were the same as in the preceding year. The right of levy of customs dues is farmed every where except in the town of Wankaner where a special establishment exists for its levy. The concessions to the people as regards this levy remained the same as before.

Ginning Factory and the Cotton Press.

58. During the season of 1911 the Cotton Ginning Factory and the Press were in full working. The period of working during that season was longer than any of the previous years as the cotton crop was a full crop. The Cotton ginned during the year was 45,155 maunds and the bales pressed were 6,094 against 27,640 and 4,646 respectively in the preceding year. The work turned out shows that the factories' work is growing year by year.

Public Works.

59. The public works undertaken during the Samvat year 1967 are shown in Appendix XIX. The amount spent on the works was Rs. 57,640 which is almost the same as in the previous Samvat year.

General Condition of People.

60 Unfortunately this year we have to record a set back in the condition of the people. This year the monsoon having failed totally all the classes have suffered. The cultivators whose condition had improved have now either to spend what little savings they had or to incur fresh debts to maintain themselves and their cattle. It is satisfactory however to report that most of the cultivators have been able to carry on their affairs with only very little help from the State and that those who have to take State help will hardly require it to the same extent as they had done during the last famine.

61 The condition of the trading and other high classes has suffered except a few grain dealers who had stock of old grain. It could not be said that this class has not suffered, and unless prosperous years follow there is every likelihood of this class of our subjects being involved in greater difficulties for carrying on their affairs in life.

62. The improvement noticed in former reports in the condition of the labouring classes is proved to be correct by the present famine. Every labourer has been able to maintain his family without any great relief

from the State. The savings made in former years supplemented during the year of report by the wages earned by adults at the State and other works going on as well as by the good prices realised for head-loads of old grass collected from our waste lands and some Vidis have made the class quite able to tide over the famine till the end of the year and it is not at all likely that any measure of relief larger than at present would be wanted till the next season. As stated before the wages of labour have been almost the same this year although there is famine and this proves that the supply and need of labour are equal. It cannot however be said that the improvement in the condition of the labouring classes has continued during the year of report. The famine has certainly affected the labouring classes like others and it will take some years before they regain their condition as it was in the preceding year.

63. There was not much sickness among the people during the year. The year was on the whole a healthy one and if there had been the usual cultivation there would have been hardly anything which would have interfered with agricultural operations. The cultivators were able to fully attend to whatever little irrigated crop of Jowar, Wheat, Barley, Methi and lucerne they were able to raise. There was also no disease among cattle, sheep and goats except what they had to suffer from want of grass.

Agricultural Stock.

64. The number of agricultural stock and other animals in the State during the year of report as well as in the preceding year is given in Appendix XX. The census of the stock was taken during the year of report in the month of August as usual when the effect of famine on cattle was not so very bad. It will be observed that except a slight decrease in the number of bullocks, horses, sheep and goats and ploughs there is increase under every head during the year. But after the census the effects of famine have been severe and a large number of cattle has been wiped out. The distress of the present famine is mostly felt by cattle and it is feared that the extent of the loss among cattle will be very great at the end of the famine. It is some satisfaction however that almost all the cultivators will be able to save most of their cattle except old ones.

Excise Revenue.

65. The sources of excise revenues of the State are opium, Ganja, Bhang and their preparations and country liquor. The number of shops of each kind and the revenues accruing from each source are given in Appendix XXI. The total excise revenue this year exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 185.

CHAPTER V.

Gross Revenues and Expenditure.

Gross Revenues and Expenditure.

66. The gross revenues of the State including alienations amounting to about a lac of rupees was Rs. 5,29,291 during Samvat year 1967 as against Rs. 4,63,662 in the previous Samvat year. Excluding alienations the gross revenues come to Rs. 4,29,291 which is more than that of the previous year by Rs. 65,629. The year's revenue is the highest that has yet been reached. The expenditure for that year amounted to Rs. 3,22,639. The large increase in the revenue was due to a good cotton crop and the exceptional high prices realised for it.

Government and Local Fund Loans.

67. The Government and the Local Fund loans due at the beginning of the year of report amounted to Rs. 1,20,463. All this sum was paid off in June 1912. The loans were thus discharged two years before the period of payment and the State was once relieved of the debt which it had to incur during the last famine of 1899-1900. We had hardly a couple of months' breathing time and we have to take a fresh loan as we are again in the throes of a famine within twelve years of the last one. We have taken a fresh Government loan and till the end of the year a sum of Rs. 1,35,000 has been received. As mentioned before it has not been necessary to give relief to the people to such a large extent as during the last famine. Besides, we have got a sufficient stock of grain and grass for our own use as well as for helping the cultivators. It is hoped therefore that we will not have to take a very large loan this time. A further sum of about a lac and a quarter of rupees will probably be sufficient for all of our requirements till we get our next year's revenues. With the expanding revenues and economical expenses our yearly savings would have been fairly large in future and if, as was the wish of the Raj Saheb, we would have been able to lay by the savings for four or five years the sum would have been sufficient for tiding over such an unforseen calamity. But as mentioned above there has not been even a year to carry out the Raj Saheb's wishes. It is some satisfaction however that the amount of the loan to be taken this time will be almost half of that of the last famine.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics.

Hospitals.

68. During the year of report there has been no change either in the number or nature of institutions for medical relief in the State. We have got a good hospital in the town of Wankaner and a dispensary at Tithwa, the headquarter of that Mahal. The particulars about patients treated at both the institutions are given in Appendix XXIII.

Patients treated.

69. The total number of outdoor and indoor patients treated at both the institutions during the year of report was 9,853 as against 11,937 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 2084. The decrease is due to the year being a healthy one as well as to the dispensary at Tithwa having remained closed for greater part of the year owing to changes in the staff and the Sub Assistant Surgeon of the place having been called to Wankaner for plague duty. The number of indoor patients admitted into the Wankaner Hospital was 93 during the year showing an increase of 25 over that in the year before. Dr. Gajanan J. Mahimtura L. R. C. P. &ca. continues to be the Chief Medical officer of the State and in charge of the Wankaner Hospital. His work during the year has been as satisfactory as before.

Prevailing diseases.

70. During the year of report the diseases prevailing in the State were ordinary as before consisting mainly of diarrhœa, dysentry, malarial fevers, eyesores and diseases of ear, skin and respiratory organs. There was no cholera or any other epidemic except plague in the town of Wankaner in the beginning of the year. The year was on the whole a very healthy one.

Sanitation and Vaccination

71. The vaccination work is carried out under the supervision of the Agency Surgeon by a vaccinator. The number of primary and secondary vaccinations done during the year was 1480 and 14 respectively against 1161 and nil in the previous year. The increase in the number of vaccinations done is very satisfactory. People now thoroughly understand the value of vaccination and there is no hitch of any kind in vaccinating children.

72. As mentioned in paras 36 & 37 supra the sanitary arrange-

ments in the capital town and the villages are what could be desired under local conditions. The village sites are on high grounds and there is plenty of good drinking water every where which are the chief essentials for villages. There are fairly good arrangements for keeping them clean also.

Small Pox and Measles.

73. As stated in the last year's report some of the villages had been infected with small pox and measles in the beginning of the year. The infection stopped during the monsoon but it has again appeared since January last. In all five villages have been infected. There were in all 193 cases of small pox of which only 10 have proved fatal, which shows that the epidemic like last year was not of a virulent type.

Plague.

74. The plague that was raging in the town of Wankaner in the beginning of the year soon stopped. During the year of report there is no recrudescence of plague either in the town of Wankaner or any where in the State. The number of plague cases during the year was 7 of which 5 proved fatal.

Births and Deaths.

75. The statistics regarding birth and deaths in the State are given in Appendix XXIV. The number of births was 1441 and of deaths 636 during the year of report against 1257 and 691 respectively in the previous year. The ratio of births and deaths per mille of population comes to 44·13 and 19.48 respectively. These results are very satisfactory. Every care is taken to ensure proper registration of these very important statistics. The agency employed for registering these statistics is the same as mentioned in previous reports.

CHAPTER VII.

Public Instruction.

Number of Schools and Students.

76. The number and nature of institutions for imparting education was the same as in the previous year. Of the 15 institutions one is a High School, 13 Vernacular Schools for boys and 1 for girls. The total number of students studying in all the institutions at the close of the year of report was 1016 against 998 in the previous year. Appendix XXV furnishes further information on this subject.

Examinations and their results.

77. The annual examination in the several institutions was taken by the same agency as mentioned in the last year's report. The results of the examinations as given in the following table are not so very satisfactory for the High-School. The reason for it is that the examination is being made stiffer every year. There also appeared some want of good teachers and this has been remedied now. The results of the Vernacular Schools have been satisfactory as before.

Name of School.	1910-11.			1911-12.			Remarks.
	No. of pupils presented for examination.	No. of pupils passed.	Percentage.	No. of pupils presented for examination.	No. of pupils passed.	Percentage.	
1. High School.							
Standard VII.	13	2	15.3	3	...	...	
Other standards.	213	75	35.2	202	43	21.3.	
2. Vernacular schools.							
Below standards.	101	76	75.2	142	129	90.8	
Other standards.	450	292	64.9	418	255	61.0	
3. Girls School.							
Below standards.	21	72	57.1	30	27	90.0	
Other standards.	92	69	75	84	57	67.0	
4 Drawing examination							
Frist Grade.	13	5	38.4	7	5	57.1	
Second Grade.	6	3	50	5	1	20.0	

Free primary education.

78. Primary education has been made free since January 1907 and the people take great advantage of the concession. The percentage of free studentship in the High School has been raised from 15 to 30 during the year of report and certain conditions have been attached to the concession so that the students availing of it may work hard. The arrangement works well. The question of making Vernacular primary education compulsory is still engaging our attention.

79. One of the four Devkunvarba scholarships of the value of Rs. 10/ was given to a Girasia boy studying in the Parekh Technical School at Surat and the remaining three were given to three other students two of whom are studying in the Arts College and one in the Grant Medical College. One of the scholarship holders of last year passed his Intermediate examination and he is now studying for the B. A.

Devkunvarba scholarships.

80. The Padmarajkunvarba scholarship of the value of Rs. 25/ has this year been given to the student of the Engineering College at Poona for the degree of B. E. The progress of this student at the college is reported to be good. During the next year he is to appear for the final examination.

Padmarajkunvarba scholarship.

81. The Haridas scholarship of the value of Rs. 6 has been continued to a student of the Victoria Technical Institute Bombay.

Haridas scholarship.

82. The heirs of the late Rao Bahadur Bhimji Morarji of Rajkot have founded a scholarship of the monthly value of Rs. 2/ to be given to a poor Dasa Shrimali Bania boy studying in the High school here. It is at the disposal of a Committee who give it away under the terms of the grant.

Monghibai scholarship.

83. The drawing class attached to the High school has continued to bear good results. During the year of report 7 students were sent up for the First grade and 5 for the Second grade examination in Drawing. Out of them 4 passed in the First and 1 in the Second grade. The students seem to take interest in learning drawing.

Drawing Class.

84. During the year of report the educational department continued to be in charge of Mr. Sakarlal M. Vachhrajani B. A. till he went on leave in the beginning of January 1912. Since then Mr. Jatashanker M. Dave B. A. is in charge of the department. Both these officers have managed the department under their care satisfactorily.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

85. During the year of report the number of brood mares was 28 showing a decrease of 13 over that in the last year. The decrease is due to old mares being removed from the Paddock. It is the intention of the Raj Saheb to keep a few but the best

Paddock.

brood mares in the paddock. The number of colts and fillies born during the year was 9 and 6 respectively against 11 and 5 in the previous year. The young stock of the year was fine as usual. The income of the paddock was Rs. 1394 and expenditure Rs. 7450 during the Samvat year 1967 as against Rs. 1200 and Rs. 11680 respectively in the preceding Samvat year. During the year of report the paddock was visited by the Director of the Government stock farm in Formosa, Japan, and his remarks showed that he was well impressed with what he saw in the paddock.

Stallions.

86. During the year of report the stallions were the same as in the preceding year. All of them have continued to be in very good condition and to render good service. The mares covered by each of the stallions during the year are shown in the following table.

No.	Name of Stallion.	Mares covered.			Remarks.
		Of State Paddock.	Of other people.	Total.	
1	Merry Boy T. B. E.	12	10	22	
2	Mazurka. Arab	...	18	18	On account of famine the number of mares brought for being covered had fallen off.
3	Fulmalio. Kathi.	2	28	30	

The Cyprian Donkey has been of good service in improving the breed of local donkeys but owing to famine its service too has not been fully availed of as in previous years.

Cattle breeding.

87. The Rampara cattle breeding farm has been going on as before and it is managed on the same principles as mentioned in the preceding year's report. Unfortunately the famine this year had its evil effect on the cattle and for want of green fodder some of the cattle became weak and died. There were in all 173 cattle at the close of the year of report. The young ones born during the year were 43 against 37 in the preceding year. There was no sale of calves during the year and the sale proceeds of big cattle amounted to Rs. 200 against Rs. 1953 in the preceding year. Owing to famine

there would have been very great difficulty of fodder for maintaining such a large number of cattle but fortunately there were large hay-stacks made in the centre of the Vidi in previous years and these have proved to be of considerable value. There was besides, good grazing left in the Vidi even after the grass grown in the monsoon of 1910 was cut. There has however been some difficulty about water. The supply in the existing wells has nearly failed and we have to sink new wells to supplement it.

Printing Presses.

88. As mentioned in the last year's report there was no printing press in the State. The printing work of the State was done at the presses in Rajkot and Ahmedabad.

Libraries.

89. The libraries in the State have been the same as in the previous year, viz, the Victoria Jubilee library in the town of Wankaner and a small reading room in Tithwa, the head quarter of that Mahal. The libraries subscribe for the same English and Vernacular papers as before and care is taken to see that no book or any paper proscribed by Government finds its way into the libraries. The management of the Victoria Jubilee library is in the hands of the Head-Master of the High school and he is assisted by a committee of members.

Destruction of wild beasts.

90. The wild beasts found in the hilly parts of the State are panthers which come out from the adjoining hills of Mandav and Chotila. But this year there being no water in the rivers and there being no grass in the vidis wherein hiding places could be found, they were not to be found so often as before. This year only one panther was shot by His Highness the Jamsaheb in the Mesaria Mahal.

Wild boars.

91. The injury to crops done by wild boars this year was very great. There being famine the boars had to depend only on a few patches of irrigated crops here and there and the difficulties of agriculturists were greatly enhanced. There were many demands for loans of guns for protection of crops but we had to refuse them as we had none. We had therefore to apply to Government for issue of some guns to us. In a few cases where the damage to crops was great, we had to entrust the work of destroying boars to some village police who could use guns. A few wild boars were destroyed during the year of report.

92. The usual Shrawan fairs were held at the temples of Jadeshwar Mahadev, Dholeshwar Mahadev and Nagabava in the town of Wankaner. They were this year pretty largely attended by the people of the town and the surrounding villages. The fairs had passed off peacefully and there was no offence of any kind. The ground rent realised for stalls erected at the three places during the periods of fair amounted to Rs. 208 against Rs. 288 in the preceding year.

Fairs.

93. Before concluding this report I take the opportunity of thanking all the heads of the departments for their conscientious and hard work which has enabled me to show such satisfactory results in the year's administration. I must specially mention the great help received from the Deputy Karbhari Mr. Abhechand G. Desai in disposing of some intricate questions and my special thanks are due to him.

Conclusion.

Wankaner,
30th April 1912.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.
L. C. E.
Chief Karbhari,
Wankaner State.

APPENDIX I.

Names of High Officials in the Wankaner State showing changes in the personnel during the year 1911-12.

Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From.	To.	
Mr. Nathabhai A. Desai, L. C. E.	Chief Karbhari.	1—4—1911	31—3—1912	
„ Abhechand G. Desai, B. A. L. L. B.	Deputy Karbhari & Sar Nyayadhish	Do.	Do.	
„ Ratanshah B, Damri.	Private Secretary.	Do.	17—9—1911	On leave
„ Isaac Reuben Songavker.	Do (In Charge.)	23—2—1912	31—3—1912	
„ Gajanan J. Mahimtura, L. M. C. P. &c.	Chief Medical Officer.	1—4—1911	Do.	
„ Narbheram T. Maniar.	Nyayadhish.	1—4—1911	31—3—1912	
„ Sakarlal M. Vachhrajani, B. A.	Educational Secretary.	Do.	2—1—1912	On leave
„ Jatashanker M. Dave B. A.	Do. (In Charge.)	3—1—1912	31—3—1912	
„ Jadavji A. Mehta.	Assistant Enjineer.	1—4—1911	Do.	
„ Gulab M. Belim.	Paddock Superintendent.	Do.	Do.	
„ Vallabhram C. Bhatt.	Police Sperintendent.	Do.	Do.	
„ Kanji K. Maniar.	Sir Daftary in charge Huzur Treasury.	Do.	Do.	

Wankaner, 30th April 1912.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Wankaner State during the year 1911-12.

No.	Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
1	Penal Code.	Yes, with suitable changes.	No	
2	Civil Procedure Code.	,,	,,	
3	Law of Evidence.	,,	,,	
4	Contract Act.	,,	,,	
5	Criminal Procedure Code.	,,	,,	
6	Cattle Trespass Act.	,,	,,	
7	Jail Act.	,,	,,	
8	Hindu Law.	,,	,,	
9	Mahomedan Law.	,,	,,	
10	Abkari Act.	,,	,,	
11	Limitation Act.	No	,,	
12	Rules relating to Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.	,,	,,	
13	Stamp & Court Fee Act.	,,	,,	
14	Registration Act.	,,	,,	
15	Salt Act.	,,	,,	
16	Gambling Act.	,,	,,	
17	Police Rules.	,,	,,	
18	Rules for the Management of Encumbered Estates.	,,	,,	
19	Shikar Rulings.	,,	,,	
20	Rules relating to Arms and Ammunition.	,,	,,	
21	Mining Rules.	,,	,,	
22	Majority Act.	,,	,,	
23	Rules regarding Poisonous Drugs.	,,	,,	
24	Explosive substances Act.	Yes, with suitable changes.	,,	
25	Rules for Public Conveyances.	No	,,	
26	Rules for Cultivation of Hemp.	,,	,,	
27	Boiler Inspection Act.	,,	,,	
28	Census Act.	,,	,,	

Wankaner, 30th April 1912

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Wankaner State during the year 1911-12.

Arm of Service.	No. of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and all allowances of the force including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of the last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	No. of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	No. of Guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted &c.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7.	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry. ...														Arab and Makrani Bedas as well as the State Police perform Military Service when required The Bhayats and Mul Girasias are liable to perform Military Service under certain circumstances.
Sappers. ...														
Artillery. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Infantry. ...														
Imperial Service Troops. ...														

Wankaner, 30th April 1912.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the police in the Wankaner State for the year 1911-12.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total cost (yearly.)	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction	
Risaldar. ...	1	35		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Risala Sowars. ...	10	27		...	...	...	...	...	8	...	
Irregular „ ...	9	22	Rs. 14,815	...	3	...	...	...	5	...	
„ Camel. „ ...	3	19		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Police Jamadar ...	1	25		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Havaldar. ...	1	13		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Full Naik. ...	2	12		...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
Lace Naik. ...	3	11		...	1	...	...	...	2	...	
First class Constables. ...	8	10		...	...	...	...	...	3	...	
Second class. „ ...	15	9		...	2	...	...	...	7	...	
Third class. „ ...	35	8		8	12	...	...	...	15	..	
TOTAL....	88	...	Rs. 14,815	8	18	...	...	...	46	...	

Wankaner, 30th April 1912

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Wankaner State during the year 1911-12.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5)		Percentage of convicted accused sent for trial.		Remarks
	1910—11	1911—12	1910—11	1911—12	1910—11	1911—12	1910—11	1911—12	1910—11	1911—12	1910—11	1911—12	1910—11	1911—12	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Wankaner.	73	109	72	109	72	109	51	76	20	32	70.83	69.72	70 83	69.72	

Wankaner, 30th April 1912.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Wankaner State during the year 1911-1912.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of Property stolen		Remarks.
	1910—11	1911—12	1910—11	1911—12	1910—11	1911—12	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Wankaner,	Rs. 2153-15-3	Rs. 4720-12-7	Rs. 1491-2-7	Rs. 4254-8-6	69.22	90.12	

Wankaner, 30th April 1912.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Wankaner State during the year 1911-12.

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			No. of cases disposed of during the past year.	No. of cases disposed of during the present year.	No. of persons apprehended.	No. of persons convicted.	No. of persons sentenced.							No. of persons acquitted or discharged.	No. of persons confined being insane.	No. of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.									Persons awaiting trial.	Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	„ 2 to 3 „	„ 3 to 6 „	„ 6 to 12 „	„ 1 to 2 years.	„ 2 to 3 „	„ 3 to 5 „	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Murder.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Culpable homicide.	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Rape.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grievous hurt.	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Hurt.	...	37	37	17	37	75	13	...	...	...	2	11	...	13	62	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Robbery.	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
House-breaking.	...	13	13	10	12	16	10	...	...	2	8	...	...	10	6	...	...	1	3	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Theft and other offences against property.	...	37	37	16	29	57	37	...	...	...	9	19	9	37	20	...	...	3	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous.	1	115	116	43	39	73	40	...	...	...	1	39	...	40	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Total...	2	204	206	92	120	224	103	...	1	2	22	69	9	103	120	1	...	4	6	3	4	5	1	1	1	...	...	3	

Wankaner, 30th April 1912.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX VIII

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Wankaner State during the year 1911–12.

Number.	Name of Court.	No. of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.						Remarks.
					Brought to trial in 1911—12.					Total.								
		1910—11.	1911—12.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	1910—11.	1911—12.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred	Persons remaining at the end of the year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Huzur Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Sar Nyayadhish Court	10	3	...	1	...	...	...	×3	11	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	× Committed for trial by the Nyayadhish Court.
3	Nyayadhish Court...	140	203	3	108	4	103	...	*8	152	226	33	87	99	3	1	3	* 8 extradited from other States
	Total...	150	206	3	109	4	103	...	11	163	230	33	87	103	3	1	3	

Wankaner, 30th April 1912

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against the decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Wankaner State during the year 1911–12.

Tribunals.	Number of persons and cases.																		Remarks.
	Number of applications.	Applications rejected.		Sentences, Confirmed.		Modified,		Reversed		Proceedings quashed		Referred.		Further inquiry &c. ordered.		Pending.		
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Huzur Court. ...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sar Nyayadhis Court. ...	7	...	...	5	3	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total...	8	...	...	7	4	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Wankaner, 30th April 1912

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX X.

CIVIL WORK—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Wankaner State during the year 1911-12.

Number.	Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during the present year.										Suits disposed of during the present year.							Remarks.
		1910-11	1911-12	1910-11	1911-12	1910-11	1911-12	1910-11	1911-12	1910-11	1911-12	value. Rs.	Suits relating to landed property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	No. of suits under Rs. 100.	No. of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	No. of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1000.	No. of suits above Rs. 1000 and under Rs. 5000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5000.	Ex-parte.	Admitted & compromised	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value, Rs.	Average duration. y. m. d.	
1	Sar Nyayadhish Court	...	...	3	3	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	0-4-2	
2	Nyayadhish Court.	12	5	286	147	298	152	293	148	5	4	7899	2	144	1	123	20	1	...	...	20	62	7	59	8332	0-1-14	
	Total....	12	5	289	150	301	155	296	151	5	4	7899	2	144	4	123	20	1	...	...	20	62	7	62	8332		

Wankaner, 30th April 1912.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XI.

CIVIL WORK.—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Wankaner State during the year 1911-12.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Value of the opening balance for the present year	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year.			Remarks.
	1910—11	1911—12		1910—11	1911—12	Value for the present year.	1910—11	1911—12	Value for the present year.	1910—11	1911—12	Value for the present year.	1910—11	1911—12	Value for the present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
Nyayadhish Court.	222	218	Rs. 52,820	433	157	Rs. 7,012	655	375	Rs. 59,833	437	344	Rs. 47,988	218	31	Rs. 11,845	2	15	14	

Wankaner, 30th April 1912.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XII.

CIVIL WORK—Number and results of appeals in civil suits in the Wankaner State during the year 1911-12.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during the year. Rs.		How disposed of.												Remarks.
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for trial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.		Average duration.		
	1910—11	1911—12	1910—11	1911—12	1910—11	1911—12	1910—11	1911—12	1910—11	1911—12	1910—11	1911—12	1910—11	1911—12	1910—11	1911—12	1910—11	1911—12	1910—11	1911—12	1910—11	1911—12	1910—11	1911—12	
																							y. m. d	y. m. d.	
Huzur Court.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sar Nyayadhish Court.	...	...	6	7	6	7	6	6	...	1	908	812	2	4	1	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	0-3-13	0-4—8	
Total...	...	...	6	7	6	7	6	6	...	1	908	812	2	4	1	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Wankaner, 30th April 1912.

NATHABHAI A DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement Showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Wankaner State during the year 1911-1912.

Stations.	Number of prisons.	Number of prisoners.			Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.						
				1910-11 / 1911-12	1910-11	1911-12				
								Rs.	days.	
Wankaner.	1	8	36	44 / 44	7.5	5.8	7	713	16	

Wankaner, 30th April 1912.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Wankaner State during the year 1911-12.

Name of State.	Documents Presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money-bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	1910...11	1911...12	1910...11	1911...12	1910...11	1911...12	1910...11	1911...12	1910...11	1911...12	1910...11	1911...12	1910...11	1911...12	1910...11	1911...12	1910...11	1911...12	1910...11	1911...12	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Wankaner.	190	179	74	82	51	46	...	...	44	17	21	34	185	170	Rs. 136,035	Rs. 83 610	6	4	4	5	

Wankaner, 30th April 1912.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration in the Wankaner State during the year 1911-1912.

Description.	Past year.								Present year.							
	No. of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realized.				No. of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realized.			
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.			Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As	P.	
Mortgages....	74	10,2,260	...	...	184	14	...		82	61,220	...	...	117	12	...	
Sale deeds....	51	19,430	...	...	44	6	...		46	20,930	...	...	50	4	...	
Wills.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Money bonds.	44	14,345	...	...	35	6	...		17	5,545	...	...	14	2	...	
Miscellaneous....	21	...	...	...	3	8	...		34	...	...	...	6	...	...	
Total.	190	1,36,035	...	...	268	2	...		179	87,695	...	...	188	2	...	

Wankaner, 30th April 1912.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Wankaner State during the year 1911-12.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April 1911.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March 1912	Remarks.
		1910—11	1911—12		1910—11 Rs.	1911—12 Rs.		
Wankaner.	...	...	...	...	4,155	3,725	...	

Wankaner, 30th April 1912

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Wankaner State during the year 1911-12.

Name of State.	April 1911.	May "	June "	July "	August "	September "	October "	November "	December "	January 1912	February "	March "	Total	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
Wankaner.	...	...	4-83	0-7	0-58	1—7	0—4	0-32	...	...	...	...	6-91	35-87	23-8	

Wankaner, 30th April 1912.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains in the Wankaner State during the year 1911-12.

Article.	During March (past year.) lbs. per Rupee.	During March. (present year.) lbs. per Rupee.	Remarks.
Jowar.	32	22	
Bajri.	26	21	
Wheat.	28	20	
Rice.	16	13	
Mug.	28	18	
Muth.	39	25	
Adad.	25	15	
Gram.	38	26	

Wankaner, 30th April 1912.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works in the Wankaner State during the year 1911-12.

Description of works.	State Fund.			Remarks.
	Original.	Repairs	Total.	
New Palace at Amar Vilas.	24,705	...	...	
Extension of old palace at Amar Vilas.	9 950	...	...	
Telephone lines.	1,715	...	...	
Kerala School building.	885	...	...	
Khakhana Lodge.	5,995	...	...	
Motor roads.	2,820	...	...	
Electric Water works.	640	...	...	
Quarters for servants.	1,430	...	48,140	
General repairs.	...	7,150	...	
Road repairs.	...	2,320	...	
Canal repairs.	...	30	9,500	
	...	...	Rs. 57,640	

Wankaner, 30th April 1912.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the Wankaner State during the year 1911-12.

State.	year.	Horses and cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding	Load-carrying.	
				Male.	Female.										
Wankaner.	1910-11	8,395	3,824	1,047	3,808	275	154	121	2,639	1,05,786	3,959	...	20	1,432	
	1911-12	8,345	4,711	1,089	4,327	237	182	147	3,422	97946	3901	...	20	1422	The figures for 1911-12 are according to the enumeration of August 1911

Wankaner, 30th April 1912.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Wankaner State during the year 1911-12.

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Tari.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.				Rs.	
Wankaner.	1	892	1	1151	1	15	...	...	3	2,058	

Wankaner, 30th April 1912.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX LXII.

Particulars of Receipts and Expenditure in the Wankaner State during the Samvat year 1967.

Item.	Rupees.	Total.
Opening balance	10,142	
Land Revenue	3,28,885	
Revenue of Alienated Lands	1,00,000	
Jama Sudharo &c. from Bhayats and Mulgirasias.	14,128	
Mandvi receipts	37,007	
Excise Revenue	2,058	
Judicial	3,761	
Education...	794	
Other receipts...	32,246	
Recoveries on account of Taccavi advances and other outstanding dues	68,894	
Deposits	59,000	6,57,185
EXPENDITURE.		
Administration...	41,113	
Police...	26,649	
Arab and Makrani Bedas	2,592	
Jail charges	713	
Education	10,637	
Dispensaries (including vaccination)	5,412	
Public Works including establishment charges...	58,260	
Dharmada	2,768	
Pensions and Allowances	8,816	
Raj Kharach	33,979	
Delhi Coronation Darbar charges	10,000	
Tribute and Jamabandi of Khasta	23,487	
Cost of Land suits of the village of Khasta...	16,900	
Municipality	3,726	
Stable and Paddock expenses	11,352	
Alienations	1,00,000	
Payments made towards Government and Local Fund Loans	1,71,130	
Miscellaneous...	66,235	
Taccavi and other advances including repayment of Deposits	53,982	
Closing balance	9,434	6,57,185

Wankaner, 30th April 1912.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Wankaner State during the year 1911-12.

Dispensary.	No. of patients treated.		Results of In-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
							Rs.		
State Hospital, Wankaner ...	9,282	93	21	67	2	3	4,823	143.8	
Tithwa Dispensary.	478	...	...	...	...	...	309	15.3	
Total	9,760	93	21	67	2	3	5,132	159.1	

Wankaner, 30th April 1912.

NATHABHAI A DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Wankaner State for the year 1911-12.

Name of State.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
		1910—11	1911—12			1910—11	1911—12			Births.		Deaths.		
										1910-11	1911-12	1910-11	1911-12	
Wankaner. ...	Census of 1911 (32,653)	1257	1441	184	...	691	636	...	55	38.58	44.13	21.51	19.48	

Wankaner, 30th April 1912.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XXV.

Statement showing particulars as to the schools maintained by the Wankaner State for the year 1911-12.

Number of schools.		Description of Schools.	No. of pupils on roll on 31st March		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
1910-1911	1911-1912		1910—11	1911—12	1910—11	1911—12	High School.	Secondary.	Primary.	
1	1	High School...	233	227	203	190.6	4,483	...	5667	
13	13	Primary Schools including Urdu School...	628	651	532	529	...	...	...	
1	1	Primary Girls' School...	137	136	103	105	...	...	...	
15	15	Total.	998	1016	838	824.6	Rs. 10,150			

Wankaner, 30th April 1912.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

WANKANER STATE

FOR THE YEAR

1912-13.

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1913.

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

WANKANER STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1912-13.

CHAPTER I.

General & Political.

Area of the State ... ... *417* Sq. *Miles.*

Area of the Talukdari Village of Khasta in the Ahmedabad District ... *8 sq. miles.*

Population (census of 1911) ... ... *32,653.*

Gross Revenues (excluding alienations) as per average of past five years ... ... *Rs. 3,28,400.*

Tribute & Jortalbi ... ... *Rs. 18,879.*

Ruler of the State:—MAHARANA SHREE SIR AMARSINHJI, K. C. I. E., aged 34 years, a Zala Rajput representing the senior branch of the Zala family.

Important Political Events.

During the year of report there was no Political event of any importance except a Durbar held by the Agent to the Governor at Rajkot on the 17th December 1912 to invest the Darbar Saheb of Thana Devli and others with certain titles bestowed upon them by Government. The Raj Saheb having been invited to the Darbar attended it.

Political Relations.

2. Our Political relations with the surrounding States have been friendly as before. There are now no fresh disputes with Morvi and out of a few old ones some are being finally disposed of every year as remarked last year. This year the question of Morvi's

claim for importing blasting powder without our license in our Dhramania stone quarries in which Morvi has a right of easement was rejected by the Government of India and this question has now been finally closed.

Important Events in the Raj Saheb's family.

3. During the year a son was born to the Rani Saheb on 7th June 1912 but it is regrettable to note that the baby unfortunately breathed his last 11 days after birth.

The Raj Saheb's visits to other States.

4. During the year the Raj Saheb paid friendly visits to the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot and attended the marriage festivities of the Kunvari Saheb of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Bhavnagar at Bhavnagar. He also visited Jamnagar and stayed at Balachri with all the family members for a change to the sea side in October 1912 and from thence went on a pilgrimage to Dwarka with his mother Ba Shri Jamba Saheb and the Kunvari Saheb Ba Shri Takhat Kunvarba Saheb.

Visits of other Chiefs.

5. His Highness the Maharao Saheb and the Maharaj Kumar Saheb of Cutch, the Thakore Sahebs of Rajkot and Lathi as well as the Darbar Saheb of Vadia paid friendly visits to the State during the year of report.

The Raj Saheb's Tour.

6. The Raj Saheb toured in the State as usual and visited all the important parts making enquries into the wants of the people and the work done by the district officers.

Changes in the Staff.

7. There was no change in the personnel of the staff during the year except that in the officer in charge of the Treasury as shown in Appendix I.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of Land.

The Revenue System.

8. The preceding year's famine conditions being fortunately over the temporary modifications made in the system of levy of State dues for the famine year were cancelled and the former system of Bhagbatai coupled with Santi Vero as well as the cash assessment was reverted to without any alteration during the year of report in all the villages.

Introduction of Cash Assessment.

9. Under the policy laid down already cash assessment was introduced this year in lieu of the Bhagbatai system into two more villages of the Tithwa Mahal. From the applications that are being received from other villages to introduce cash assessment system into their villages it appears that the cultivators have begun to realise the advantages of the system and it is hoped that in course of time it will be possible to replace the Bhagbatai system with cash assessment in almost all villages. Arrangements have been made to make preparations during the year to introduce survey settlement rates into at least three more villages during the next year.

Revenue System in the village of Khasta.

10. As mentioned in previous reports the system of Land Revenue in the village of Khasta is Bhagbatai. The new Dharo of St. 1967 laying down rules for recovery of State's share &ca. promulgated before has been working well but the tenants who were used to malpractices for years together have not yet fully left off their bad habits and we have still to be very watchful, at the time of harvest. We think of converting the Bhagbatai system obtaining in this village into lump cash payment but it will take some years before we can do so. The lands in most cases have been given out on long leases under registered deeds.

Waste Lands taken up.

11. As remarked in the preceding year's report no waste land was taken up during the year of report owing to famine in the past year, but on the contrary some 600 acres of land had been relinquished by some of the poor cultivators whose bullocks had died and to whom it was no use giving any further tacavi for bullocks, they being inextricably involved in debt. It is hoped however the lands will again be taken up shortly as the present year is a prosperous one.

Remissions and Suspensions.

12. The year under report being good it was not necessary to make any remission of State demands. There was also no need to suspend the recovery of the Santi Vero or the cash assessment. The total demands on account of both these items for the Samvat year 1969 amounted to Rs. 85,130/. Out of this sum Rs. 75110/. have been collected by the end of the year of report, and the remainder will be collected before June next.

Coercive Measures.

13. During the year of report there was as usual no need to resort to coercive measures of any sort for recovery of State dues. The State demands were easily recovered. It may be mentioned that so long as our present revenue system is in force there will hardly be any occasion for adopting any coercive measures for recovery of land revenue.

Tacavi Advances.

14. The Samvat year 1968 being a year of famine tacavi to cultivators had to be given to a very large extent. The amount of tacavi given during the Samvat year 1968 came to Rs 70,540 against Rs. 27,530 in the preceding Samvat year. The tacavi was given for maintenance, for purchase of seed, kos, varat, grass, bullocks and sinking of new and deepening of old wells. The recoveries of Ta. cavi made during St. year 1968 was Rs. 9400.

Agriculturists Co-operative Credit Bank.

15. As remarked in the preceding year's report no progress could be made during the last year in the establishment of the Agriculturists Co-operative credit Bank. Owing to famine the State was not in a position to give its quota. This will be done now but the second contribution both by the cultivators and the State has to be postponed, till the next year. However money is being lent to cultivators out of the sum collected at a moderate rate of interest.

16. During the year of report the Revenue Department has been under our Deputy Karbhari Mr. Abhechand G. Desai. It is very gratifying to note that as in previous years he has very ably and thoroughly conducted the work of his department.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

Legislation.

17. Appendix II to the report shows the laws in force in the State during the year of report. No new law was introduced during the year.

Military Force.

18. During the year of report the State has not maintained any regular military force. The Arab and the Makrani Bedas as well as the Police force and the Bhayats and Mulgirasias supply the need for military service for the present. Appendix III is therefore blank.

Police.

19. The police force maintained by the State during the year of report is shown in Appendix IV. It will be observed that the number of men is less by 3 than that in the previous year. This was due to the vacancies among constables fallen at the close of the year having not been filled up.

Efficiency of the Police.

20. The figures about offences, accused arrested and convicted, show (Appendix V.) that both the number of offences reported to the police and of accused arrested by it and sent for trial was less than that in the previous year, although famine conditions prevailed during the first half of the year. The results show that the police had maintained its former efficiency during the year of report also. The ratio of the police force and of the village police per square mile and per mile of population was the same as before. The total expenditure of the police force including the village police was Rs. 23,410 during the State financial year as against Rs. 26,650 in the previous year.

Working of the Police.

21. From the particulars given in Appendix V it will be seen that there has been a noticeable decrease in the number of cognisable offences committed during the year. The number of accused arrested by the police has in consequence been less than in the preceding year. The percentage of convictions over accused, arrested and those sent for trial is a little less than that in the year before but it cannot be said to be bad. The attention of the department has however been directed to the fact and it has been asked to bestow great care on this point.

Serious Offences.

22. The total number of offences of all kinds committed during the year was 162 as against 204 in the previous year as will be observed from Appendix VII. Out of these the number of offences which could be said to be serious was 12 as against 14 in the

previous year. The number of thefts and other offences relating to property has risen by 26 as compared with that of the last year which is explained to be due to a part of the year being affected with famine. It is to be regretted that the offence of murder could not be brought home to the accused who had in consequence to be acquitted. But on enquiry it appears that the police was not to blame in the case because the case came to their notice a long time after the murder was committed and when every evidence as to identity of the person killed was destroyed. As remarked before the police were not able to obtain higher percentage of convictions of accused sent for trial. A large decrease was noticeable this year in the number of miscellaneous offences and the total was almost half of that in the previous year.

Property stolen and recovered.

23. The property stolen and recovered during the year of report as well as that in the preceding year is shown in Appendix VI. The value of the property stolen and recovered during the year was Rs. 1684-0-2 and Rs. 1220-0-11 respectively and its percentage comes to 72.44 as against 90.12 in the preceding year. The percentage though less than that in the previous year is not bad.

Village Police.

24. There has been no change in the number of village police during the year of report. The temporary men employed during the famine had been reduced when famine was over. The work of this most useful branch of the police department had as before been very satisfactory.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Constitution of Courts.

25. For the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice the number and constitution of Courts remained the same as before. The Courts during the year were as shown below:—

(1) The Huzur or the High Court. It is the highest Court of appeal in the State and is presided over by the Raj Saheb and the Chief Karbhari.

(2) The Court of Sar Nyayadhish. It is presided over by Mr. Abhechand G. Desai, B. A., L L. B. In both Civil and Criminal matters the Court exercises the same powers as before.

(3) The Court of the Nyayadhish. Mr. Narbheram T. Maniar, a District Court Pleader, has been holding the post of Nyayadhish. He exercises the powers of a First Class Magistrate in Criminal cases. In Civil matters he disposes of suits upto the value of Rs. 2,000 and has also been empowered to dispose of monetary suits valued upto Rs. 50 as Small Cause Court also.

Criminal Justice.

26. The number of criminal cases and of the accused involved therein and dealt with during the year of report by the various criminal courts of the State was 100 and 159 respectively as against 120 and 224 in the preceding year. The particulars of the various offences and of the accused dealt with are given in Appendix VII and VIII. It is very satisfactory to note that there did not remain a single case for disposal at the close of the year.

Criminal Appeals.

27. During the year of report in all six appeals were made. 2 to the Huzur Court and 4 to the Sar Nyayadhish Court. Appendix IX shows that all the appeals were disposed of and that the decisions of the lower courts were confirmed in 4 cases and modified in 2. This shows that the work of the subordinate criminal courts was carefully done as before.

Civil Justice.

28. The number of original civil suits filed during the year was 249 as against 150 in the previous year and 289 in the year before that. The increase of 99 in the number of suits filed this year was due to famine conditions prevailing in the previous year having ended and the present season being a good one. The number of suits remaining undisposed of at the close of the year was 7 against 4 in the previous year. The various particulars regarding the suits filed are given in Appendix X.

Execution of decrees.

29. The number of applications for execution of Civil Court decrees filed during the year rose as in the case of the original suits for the same reasons as is mentioned in the preceding para. This year the number of applications was 246 against 157 in the year before. Of the total applications for disposal there remained a closing

balance of 100 most of which it is hoped will be disposed of very shortly. Appendix XI furnishes particulars of this branch of the Civil Court's work.

Civil appeals.

30. The particulars regarding Civil appeals filed and disposed of during the year of report are given in appendix XII. The number of appeals filed was 8 against 7 in the previous year. The Sar Nyayadhish disposed of all the appeals filed during the year as well as those remaining from the previous year. Two appeals filed in the Huzur Court remained undisposed of at the close of the year. From the statistics given above about the work done by Civil Courts it is satifactory to note that it has been as good as before.

Extradition.

31. During the year of report the number of persons extradited from this State to other States was 3 while that of the accused extradited to this State was 12. There was no difficulty in getting extradition of accused persons from other States. Out of 12 persons extradited to this State 10 were convicted and sentenced, one acquitted and one discharged.

Prisons.

32. Appendix XIII furnishes particulars regarding prisons in the State. There is only one central prison in the town of Wankaner for the whole of the State. The number of prisoners admitted during the year was 40 against 36 in the previous year. This together with 7 remaining in the prison at the close of the year 1911-12 brought the total for the year to 47. There remained 11 prisoners in the Jail at the close of the year. The number of convicts is on an average very small. The convicts who were not wanted for cooking and grinding corn in the Jail for the use of convicts were employed on out-door work such as grinding of corn at the State Kothar, spliting fire wood &ca. .The health of the prisoners as usual remained good and there was no death among any of them. The prisoners behaved well throughout the year and there was no Jail offence. As in the previous year the State chief Medical Officer Dr. Gajanan J. Mahimtura has been the Superintendent of the Jail. His management and supervision of the department is as satisfactory as before.

Registration of documents.

33. The number of documents presented for registration during the year was 210 showing an increase of 31 and 20 as compared with that in the previous year and the year before that respectively. The value of property to which the documents related was Rs. 75,418. The registration fees realised by the State

during the year of report also exceeded those of the last year by Rs. 20. Appendices XIV and XV give details of the registration work done during the year. The registration work is done by the Nyayadhish.

Municipality.

34. The only Municipality in the State is one in the town of Wankaner, the capital of the State. As explained in previous reports there is no scope for any other Municipality in the State as the villages are very small. The municipality in the town of Wankaner has no income of its own raised for the purpose but its expenses are met from the State revenues and is worked as a State Department. There is a Municipal Officer with ward inspectors and other establishments for lighting and watering the roads and cleaning the town. The town remained healthy throughout the year. There are public latrines also on the outskirts of the town situated at convenient localities. Information regarding this institution for the Samvat year 1968 is given in Appendix XVI.

Rural Conservency.

35. Except the capital of the State all the villages are so small that a municipality would hardly be suitable for any of them. In villages having a population of one thousand and over a small fund is annually collected from the people and it is paid to the village scavengers of those villages for cleaning the main streets. In the rest of the villages the villagers pay a small perquisite to their village scavangers to do that sort of work. The bye lanes and the compounds are kept clean by the owners of houses adjacent to them. The district and the village officers see that the villages are kept clean. The villages on the whole were well looked after as regards conservancy and they continued to be healthy throughout.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

Weather and Rainfall.

36. The monsoon set in this year in the beginning of the third week of June and by the end of that month we had 5.4 inches of rain throughout the State. Sowing operations had therefore commenced in time. In July the rainfall was rather heavy and measured 21 inches. This did much damage to the crops in low lying

places. In August though the rainfall measured 10.86 inches it was well distributed over the month and gave in the latter half the much needed break. In September and October the rainfall was just what could be desired. The monsoon thus proved to be a good one. The weather throughout the year was also what could be desired but that the cold in the winter was not so severe as it used to be except during the short interval of the latter part of it.

Crops.

37. With good rains the sowing operations were done in time and the seed also germinated well. The growth of crops was also vogorous in the beginning. But the excessive moisture in the soil caused by the heavy and continuous rains in July destroyed some of the crops in low lying lands and made others deceased. The July rains also prevented the people from carrying out weedding and other operations. In August however the rains though not light afforded the much needed break and the cultivators had good opportunity of weeding the crops. This again brought new life to crops and all except Jowari and Bajri were in very good condition. Jowari had suffered most and it could not regain the former vigour. September and October rains were very congenial to the crops and the weather also was good. The crops had therefore fared well on the whole both with regard to rain and weather.

Irrigated crops.

38. Owing to good rain there was plenty of water in the wells and tanks and the people made the most of it. The area under irrigated crops this year in the State villages was 2581 acres. The weather was suitable to the various rabi crops grown and the outturn was also good. The area under sugar cane was only an acre and a half. It is hoped however that the area under that crop will in all likelihood increase in future years.

Red Rust and Frost.

39. Happily there was neither red rust nor frost this year. There was severe cold in the end of January and it was feared that the cotton crop may suffer from frost. But the crop being ripe there was hardly any damage to it from frost. The wheat, barley and the Methi crops too did not suffer from any disease this year as they used to do before.

Anna Valuation of crops.

40. The following table gives the anna valuation of the various crops during the year of report and the preceding four years.

Name of crop.	Average crop in annas during				
	1908–09	1909–10	1910–11	1911–12	1912–13
Jowar.	9	12	6	...	8
Bajri.	11	10	9	...	10
Cotton.	10	14	16	...	14
Pulses.	8	8	4	...	10
Sesamum.	4	8	2	...	8
Gram.	3	6	8	...	6
Wheat. (irrigated.)	12	13	13	5	13
Barley. ,,	10	12	11	4	13
Methi. ,,	14	14	12	4	13

Wages and Labour.

41. Owing to famine in the beginning of the year the wages of labour had slightly fallen off but immediately the monsoon burst they reached their former scale. There has been much demand for both skilled and unskilled labour. The wages of unskilled labour range from 4 and 3 annas upwards for adult males and females, respectively.

Prices of food grains.

42. The prices of staple food grains in the beginning of the year under report remained high till the month of October 1912 when the new crop was ready. Even then too there was not an appreciable drop as will be observed from the comparision made of prices prevailing in the month of March 1912 and the corresponding period of the year of report. The prices this year still appear to be like prices in a year of scarcity. It may be mentioned that the prices of Ghee (Clarified butter) and milk also have remained very high. Old people say that they had never witnessed such high prices for these articles ever during their life time. Even during the famine of 1899–1900 and a year after that the price of Ghee had never been so high. The reason for this seems to be that many milch cattle have died during the last year.

Famine.

43. As stated in the preceding year's report the famine could hardly be called a food famine. It did not affect mankind so much and there was hardly any necessity for opening regular relief works, kitchens or poor houses, except for supplementing the sources for earn-

ing wages. There were a few cases of destitute people in some villages and steps were taken to provide them with food at their own houses. The extent of distress among human beings this year had been the same as described last year and there did not arise till the end of the famine any further need for supplementing the measures already taken to afford relief to the people.

Distress among cattle.

44. The distress among cattle increased somewhat during the latter part of the famine. The cultivators' cattle however did not suffer much as they had raised irrigated fodder crops besides obtaining hay from the State. It was the cattle of the graziers and other people without means which suffered most notwithstanding the State having thrown open some of its vidis free for grazing and offering to sell them grass at moderate prices. With all such privations it is gratifying that every one of such people was able to save a few of his cattle. The figures given in appendix XX confirm this fact.

Help to cultivators.

45. The Tacavi to cultivators was given for food, purchase of bullocks, kos varat and sinking of wells. They were also given seed a little before the monsoon set in, in order that sowing operations may be done at once. The help given to the cultivators has enabled them to cultivate all the lands which they did before the famine, and it is hoped that in three or four years they will be able to pay off the famine debt, and be at the same time in fairly good condition.

Cattle Camps.

46. As the distress among cattle increased with the advance of famine the Mahajans of Wankaner opened another cattle camp in the town of Wankaner. It was a branch of the Panjrapole but the cattle that were received there being very weak were kept at a place near the Bazar so that the charitably disposed traders may be able to look after them personally and to see to any special feeding that may be required in each case. These people were able to save about 92 cows and other cattle which were on the point of death. In all 109 cattle were saved by the Panjrapole and 120406 by the State in its Rampara cattle camp. When the famine was over the Panjrapole disposed of all good cattle keeping only lame and old ones. The State also sold some of the cattle and the remainder are now kept in the Rampara cattle breeding farm.

47. As mentioned in previous reports the unculturable waste land in the State is not suitable for tree growing. The formation is of acqueous rocks and wherever land is not cultivated a sheet of sandstone forms the surface. The hills also are all rocky with very little of earth therein, required to help tree growing. The average rainfall of the State is also not enough for growth of valuable trees. The trees therefore which grow in the State are Babul, Gorad, Khijado and Khakhro. These trees too are not many and their growth is stunted. There are a few Nimb & Peepul trees in the state on road sides and near village sites but they have to be reared. The Peepul and Nimb trees require to be watered for at least three seasons after planting. Some of the waste lands and slopes of hills however produce good grass and such places are kept as grass reserves. These reserves supply us with good grass and have enabled us to have reserve hay stacks. Formerly the grass in some of these vidis used to be sold but after the famine of 1900 there is not much demand for grass from outside the State, as good many cattle have died.

Forests.

48. No progress of any kind has been made during the year of report in the trade. It is the same as before and is confined to dealings in articles and grain required for local consumption and the disposal of cotton, wool &ca. produced in the State. The manufacturing industry too is the same as before. The Mumnas in the town of Wankaner and the Dheds in the villages prepare coarse cloth for local use and a little export to surrounding States. Some merchants of Surat employ the Mumnas in the town of Wankaner on wages for weaving cloth and take it to Surat.

Trades and Manufactures.

49. On account of famine in the first half of the year there was hardly any export trade worth the name. The principal articles of export trade is cotton and there being no cotton crop in St. 1968 its export was nil. The other items of export were raw hides and wool. The number of hides exported in St. 1968 was 4500 and the quantity of wool 1520 maunds against 1900 maunds in the previous year and 4200 maunds in the year before that. The import trade was however larger than in the preceding year and its value came to be about six lacs of rupees. The principal items of import were cloth, piece goods, yarn, grain, sugar, spices, salt, groceries, timber, iron, metals, kerosine, tobacco, glassware, and tanned leather.

Export and Import trade.

Customs levies.

50. No change of any kind was made during the year either in the rate of customs or the system of levying it. In the town of Wankaner the dues are collected by a special establishment for the purpose and in the moffusil the revenue is farmed. The system of refund of customs dues on articles re-exported within a certain time after import and under certain conditions as also the concessions allowed to the people remain the same as before.

Ginning Factory and the Cotton press.

51. The Ginning factory and the Press had remained closed in the beginning of the year of report when they ought to be in full working. This was due to famine in St. 1968. The cotton crop this year is a good one and the factory has got full work after the close of the year as cotton is coming in.

Public Works.

52. Appendix XIX gives details of public works undertaken during the Samvat year 1968. The total expenditure on public works was Rs. 64,320 against Rs. 57,640 in the preceding Samvat year.

General Condition of the people.

53. The famine of 1899-1900 had greatly affected the condition of the people and many of them were reduced to very straitened circumstances. The years subsequent to that famine were also lean and there was no material improvement in the condition of the people. But during the last six years the crops were fairly good and the prices of cotton and grain also very high. The condition of the cultivating classes had therefore improved somewhat. But the last year's famine again retarded the progress. It is gratifying however that the present year's Cotton, Wheat and Methi crops are good and their prices too are high. The condition of the cultivators has therefore improved this year and if there are five such years it is hoped that they will all be in a prosperous condition.

54. The condition of the trading and other high classes does not show any material improvement. On the contrary the condition of some of these classes is becoming worse every year. It is gratifying to note however that these classes have now realised their true state and they have begun to find sources of income by accepting service and doing business abroad.

55. Like every one else the labouring classes also had their share of the evil effects of the last year's famine. There was no diffi-

culty to them to eke out their livelihood during the famine from their wages which were high when compared with those prevailing immediately before and after the famine of 1900. The only effect of famine to them was that they could not save anything during the year. With the good rains this year the wages have again risen to their former level and the labouring classes have again been happy.

56. There was no epidemic during the year but the period from September to the end of December was somewhat unhealthy, owing to abnormal rainfall. Malarial fevers raged everywhere and it was with some difficulty that the cultivators were able to harvest their Kharif crops and sow rabi crops. There was no disease among cattle this year.

Agricultural Stock.

57. Appendix XX gives information about the agricultural stock and other animals in the State during the year of report as well as in the preceding year. As can be expected their number this year has almost in all cases been less than in the previous year. It is however gratifying that the proportion of decrease is not so very high when compared with that in the famine year of 1899–1900.

Excise Revenue.

58. As in the previous year there were 3 excise shops in the town of Wankaner, one for opium, one for Ganja and one for country liquor during the year of report. The receipts from these shops during the Samvat year 1968 exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 253. Appendix XXI gives information about income from each kind of shop.

CHAPTER V.

Gross Revenues and Finance.

Gross Revenues and Expenditure.

59. The year of St. 1968 was a famine year and the gross revenues of the State excluding alienations were greatly reduced. The total gross revenues for that year amounted to Rs 1,35,055 against Rs. 4,29,290 in the preceding Samvat year. There was an expenditure of Rs. 2,75,018 during the year against Rs. 3,22,639 in the preceding samvat year. As the income fell short of the expenditure the deficit was made good by taking Government Loan.

Government loan.

60. In the beginning of St. 1968 it was estimated that we would require a loan of three lacs of rupees to tide over the famine and Government sanction was obtained for that amount being lent to us. But as mentioned in the previous year's report the famine did not press so hard on human beings and it was not necessary therefore to give relief to people to any large extent by opening relief works or poor-houses. It was not necessary therefore to take full amount of the loan. In all a sum of Rs. 2,25,000 has been borrowed from Government but it will be reduced by about Rs. 19,000 as we will be given a credit for that sum as it was recovered in excess from us towards the old loan. Government debt will thus stand at Rs. 2,06,000. This year we have to pay only interest and that we shall remit hereafter.

Scheme for famine Reserve Fund.

61. From the experience gained in the past years it appeared very essential to the Raj Saheb that along with the reserve of hay and grain the State must have a Famine Reserve Fund. It has therefore been decided that along with the discharge of Government loan we must create a Reserve Fund, besides having grass and grain in reserve, from year to year till we have enough to take us through one year of scarcity.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics.

Hospitals.

62. It will be observed from Appendix XXIII that the number and nature of institutions for giving medical relief to the people of the State were the same as in the preceding year. From the particulars of patients treated as given in the Appendix it appears that the people have been freely taking advantage of both the institutions.

Patients treated.

63. The total number of outdoor and indoor patients treated during the year at both the institutions was 14,338 as against 9,853 in the year before. The large increase in the number is due to the year being a little more unhealthy than before owing to the rainfall of the year being nearly double the average of the State as well as to the dispensary at Tithwa remaining open for the whole of the year. There is accomodation for indoor patients in the Hospital at Wankaner alone and the number of patients admitted into it was 86

against 93 in the previous year. The Hospital at Wankaner continues to be incharge of the Chief Medical Officer Dr. Gajanan J. Mahimtura L. R. C, P., &ca. as before. He is a very popular Medical Officer and his work and management of the department have been as good and satisfactory as before.

Prevailing Diseases.

64. There was nothing noteworthy regarding the diseases prevailing during the year of report. They were as before Malarial Fevers, Diarrhœa, Dysentry, Eye-sores and ordinary diseases of the Ear, Skin and respiratory organs The cases of pulmonary consumption appear to be somewhat increasing. There was no epidemic of any sort except a few cases of cholera. The year was on the whole a fairly healthy one.

Sanitation and Vaccination.

65. As in previous years the vaccination work in the State was done during the year by a vaccinator under the superintendence of the Agency Surgeon, Kathiawar. As a matter of fact the State has very little to do with the department except paying the expenses. The number of primary and secondary vaccinations was 1376 and 14 against 1418 and 14 respectively in the previous year. The decrease of 42 in the number of primary vaccinations done during the year was due partly to famine and partly to smaller number of births of children during the year. The vaccination work was done during the year as before without any obstruction from the people. Most of the people now get their children vaccinated without waiting to be asked to do so.

66. The population of the State is not very large. Except the capital town all the villages are very sparsely populated and there are not more than 3 villages having a population of over one thousand souls. Besides, the whole State is a hilly tract and every village is situated on a high level and in the vicinity of sources for good drinking water. No special arrangements are required to be made therefore for sanitation except those mentioned in para 35 supra. The arrangements have worked well and the State continues to be healthy on the whole.

Small-pox and Measles

67. The small-pox and measles prevailing in the beginning of the last year continued till the beginning of the rains and then stopped. The small-pox has again made its appearance since January last and it still continues. Fortunately it is not of a virulent type

and very few cases prove fatal. During the whole year, the number of cases of small-pox was 146 distributed among 12 villages. The number of fatal cases was 8.

Plague.

68. There was no plague either in the town of Wankaner or any of the villages.

Cholera.

69. As is usual in famine years there was Cholera during the year, but it soon stopped. The total number of cases was 16 of which 7 proved fatal. Every arrangement was made to give medical help in such cases and measures were taken to stop the epidemic.

Births and Deaths.

70. During the year of report there was a decrease of 208 in the number of births and an increase of 664 in the number of deaths over that in the previous year. This result is due to the year being one of famine and an unusually heavy rainfall. More than half the number of deaths is contributed by children which shows that the year has proved very bad for them. The ratio of births and deaths per mile comes to 37.76 and 39.81 against 44.13 and 19.48 respectively in the year before, as will be seen from Appendix XXIV. The registration of the vital statistics was carefully done this year as in the past.

CHAPTER VII.

Pubic Instruction.

Number of Schools and Students.

71. There was no change during the year in the nature and number of institutions for imparting education. The total number of students in all the institutions at the close of the year was 1050 against 1016 in the preceding year. The increase though small shows that progress is being made in education every year. Appendix XXV furnishes information regarding the number of students, their attendence &ca.

Examinations and their results.

72. The examinations this year were held at the usual time by the Deputy Karbhari Mr. Abhechand G. Desai, B. A., L. L. B. and the Head Master of the High School assisted by the Taluka School Master and the Senior Assistant Masters of the High School. The results of the examinations given in the following table show that they are better than in the previous year.

Name of School.	1911—12			1912—13		
	Number of pupils presented for examination.	Number of pupils passed.	Percentage.	Number of pupils presented for examination.	Number of pupils passed.	Percentage.
1. High School.						
Standard VII.	3	...	...	3	1	33·3
Other Standards.	202	43	21.3	188	55	29·2
2. Vernacular Schools.						
Below Standard.	142	129	90.8	155	146	94·2
Other Standards.	418	255	61·0	443	340	76·7
3. Girl's School.						
Below Standard.	30	27	90·1	28	24	85·7
Other Standards.	84	57	67·0	95	77	81·0
4. Drawing Class.						
First Grade.	7	4	57·1	7	5	70
Second Grade.	5	1	20	3	2	100
Third Grade.	...	...	...	3	...	...

Free Primary Education.

73. As in previous years primary education has continued to be free. This concession and the increased proportion of free studentships in the High School have been largely taken advantage of by the poor students. The conditions attached to free studentships have been producing good results among holders of the concession.

Devkuvarba Scholarships.

74. One of these four scholarships has been given to a Girasia boy who has joined the Technical Institute at Ahmedabad. Out of the remaining three scholarships two have been given to two boys studying for the Previous Examination and the third to a student in the B. A. Class.

Padmarajkuvarba Scholarships.

75. The student who held the Padmarajkuvarba Scholarship of the value of Rs. 25 per mensem last year passed his B. E. Examination this year and so the scholarship became vacant. Out of this sum a scholarship of the value of Rs. 15 per mensem has this year been given to a student in the B. A. Class and

one of Rs. 10 to a Girasia boy studying at the Parekh Technical School, Surat.

Haridas Scholarship.

76 The Haridas Scholarship of the value of Rs. 6 per mensem was given this year to the same student who held it last year in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.

King Emperor Edward VII. Scholarship.

77. A sum of Rs. 5,000 had been subscribed by the State for a memorial to His late Majesty King Emperor Edward VII. It has now been decided that the interest from the sum subscribed should be devoted in founding scholarships each of the value of Rs 5 p. m. to be given to selected students in the local High School to enable them to proceed to a higher course of education than they would otherwise be able to do. The scholarships will be given from June next.

Monghibai Scholarship.

78 The Monghibai Scholarship was held by a poor Dasa Shrimali Bania studying in the High School as per terms made by the founders of the scholarship. It enables a poor but a bright boy of that community to study further which he otherwise would not be able to do.

Drawing Class.

79. The drawing class has done good work during the year. In all 13 students were sent up for examinations of whom 5 passed in the first grade and 3 in the second grade examination. Three students appeared for the third grade but none passed. This was the first time that the students were prepared for the third grade examination. From the results obtained at the drawing examinations it is hoped that the future progress in drawing will in all likelihood be good.

80. The educational department of the State was throughout the year under Mr. Jatashankar M. Dave, B. A. He is a very conscientious worker devoted to his duties and possesses the qualities required for the head of the educational department. His administration of the department is good and the progress made in education satisfactory.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

Paddock.

81. The paddock always cost the State a great deal more than the income. Such an unprofitable department would have therefore long ago been abolished but the Raj Saheb maintained it because he thought that the State was thereby rendering some sort of service to Government by breeding horses fit for the Army Remount Department. But it seemed that Government did not now want any such horses from outside their studs as the Army Remount Agent was not coming to purchase young stock for some time. It became very difficult therefore to dispose of the costly young stock locally. Consequently there was no other way for the State but to gradually reduce the Paddock. This year we have kept the stud on a very small scale required to supply our own needs.

Stallions.

82 During the year of report the T. B. E. Stallion Merry Boy died of some abdominal disease suddenly. The remaining two stallions were the same as before. The services of the Cyprian donkey being not utilised here for mule breeding it was given to His Highness the Maharao Saheb of Cutch, as His Highness expressed a wish to get it for mule breeding, in that state. The mares covered by the various stallions during the year are shown in the following table.

No.	Name of Stallion.	Mares covered.		
		Of State Paddock.	Of other people.	Total.
1	Merry Boy T. B. E.	...	5	5
2	Mazarka (Arab)	...	40	40
3	Fulmalio (Kathi)	...	59	59

Cattle Breeding.

83. On account of famine prevailing in the beginning of the year the cattle in the Rampara cattle breeding farm had to suffer somewhat till the setting in of the monsoon. When the rains came and when there was green fodder for grazing, the

condition of the cattle improved a great deal. However the old and very weak cattle transferred from the famine cattle camp died in numbers although proper care was taken of them. The number of cattle remaining at the close of the year was 251 consisting of 146 cows, 28 she buffaloes, 13 oxen and 64 young ones. The number of the young ones born during the year was not large. Some of the cattle were sold during the year and they fetched a price of Rs. 8825/. During Samvat year 1968 the income of the farm was Rs. 9022-4-0 and the expenditure Rs. 9715-10-0.

Printing Presses.

84. There was no printing press in the State during the year of report. The printing work required for the State was done at private printing presses at Ahmedabad and Rajkot.

Libraries.

85. During the year of report there was no change in the number of libraries in the State. The Victoria Jubilee Library in the town of Wankaner continued to be a very popular public Institution. The small reading room at Tithwa has also been affording facilities for reading vernacular papers to the public there. Rules for the management of public libraries in the state were framed on the lines of those promulgated by Government during the year and the management of the institutions is carried out accordingly.

Destruction of wild beasts.

86. The greater part of the State is hilly and sometimes panthers are found in the vidis and the hills touching the frontier of the Chotila Taluka and the Than Mahal. This year a panther was shot near the State village of Tarakia by H. H. The Maharao Saheb of Cutch who had been here for panther shooting. It seems that panthers have become scarce now-a-days and we do not find them so often as before.

Wild boars.

87. During the year of report the damage done to crops by wild boars was almost the same as in the previous year. The work of destroying these animals is going on. It has been greatly facilitated by the guns kindly lent by Government. There yet remains much to be done in this direction and the guns lent will have to be kept for sometime longer than was anticipated.

Fairs.

88. During the year of report the fairs in the month of Shravin were held as usual at the Jadeshwar, Dholeshwar and Nagabawa temples. As there were good rains a very large number of people from the State and abroad attended them. The ground rent

realised for the stalls erected at the three places amounted to Rs. 326 against Rs. 208 in the previous year. The fairs went off quietly and there was no offence of any kind.

Conclusion.

89. Under the able guidance of our Maharana Raj Saheb the working of the various departments of the Administration has been efficient and harmonious throughout the year. The heads of departments and other officers have striven their best and vied with each other to obtain satisfactory results for their respective departments. Owing to famine every one of them had to work very hard. But for their hearty co-operation it would not have been possible to achieve the results shown in the report, and I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks to each and all of them. I must particularly mention the invaluable help received as before from Mr. Abhechand G. Desai, our Deputy Karbhari.

WANKANER,
18th April 1913.

Nathabhai A. Desai,
L. C. E.,
Chief Karbhari,
Wankaner State.

APPENDIX I.

Names of High Officials in the Wankaner State showing changes in the personnel during the year 1912-13.

Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From.	To.	
Mr. Nathabhai A. Desai, L. C. E.	Chief Karbhari	1—4—12	31—3—13	
,, Abhechand G. Desai, B. A. L. L. B.	Deputy Karbhari & Sir Nyayadhish	Do.	Do.	
,, Ratanshah B. Damri.	Private Secretary			on leave.
,, Isaac Reuben Songavker.	Do (In Charge.)	1—4—1912	31—3—13	
Dr. Gajanan J. Mahimtura, L. R. C. P. &c.	Chief Medical Officer.	Do.	Do.	
Mr. Narbheram T. Maniar.	Nyayadhish.	Do.	Do.	
,, Sakarlal M. Vachhrajani, B. A.	Educational Secretary.			on leave.
,, Jatashanker M. Dave B. A.	Do (In Charge.)	1—4—1912	31—3—13	
,, Jadavji A. Mehta.	Assistant Engineer.	Do.	Do.	
,, Vallabhram C. Bhatt.	Police Superintendent.	Do.	Do.	
,, Kanji K. Maniar.	Sir Daftary in charge Huzur Treasury.	1—4—1912	1—7—12	
,, Bhaichand F. Sheth.	Do.	1—7—1912	31—3—13	

Wankaner, 18th April 1913.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Wankaner State during the year 1912–13.

No.	Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under Report.	Remarks.
1	Penal Code.	Yes with suitable changes.	No.	
2	Civil Procedure Code.	,,	,,	
3	Law of Evidence.	,,	,,	
4	Contract Act.	,,	,,	
5	Criminal Procedure Code.	,,	,,	
6	Cattle Trespass Act.	,,	,,	
7	Jail Act.	,,	,,	
8	Hindu Law.	,,	,,	
9	Mahomedan Law	,,	,,	
10	Abkari Act.	,,	,,	
11	Limitation Act.	No.	,,	
12	Rules relating to Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.	,,	,,	
13	Stamp & Court Fee Act.	,,	,,	
14	Registration Act.	,,	,,	
15	Salt Act.	,,	,,	
16	Gambling Act.	,,	,,	
17	Police Rules.	,,	,,	
18	Rules for the management of Encumbered Estates.	,,	,,	
19	Shikar Rulings.	,,	,,	
20	Rules relating to Arms and Ammunition.	,,	,,	
21	Mining Rules.	,,	,,	
22	Majority Act.	,,	,,	
23	Rules Regarding Poisonous Drugs.	,,	,,	
24	Explosive Substances Act.	Yes with suitable changes.	,,	
25	Rules for Public Conveyances.	No.	,,	
26	Rules for Cultivation of Hemp.	,,	,,	
27	Boiler Inspection Act.	,,	,,	
28	Census Act.	,,	,,	

Wankaner 18th April 1913.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Wankaner State during the year 1912-13.

Arm of Service.	No. of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and the allowances of the force including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of the last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	No. of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	No. of Guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted.				European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non Commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Arab and Makrani Bedas as well as the State Police perform Military Service when required. The Bhayats and Mul Girasias are liable to perform Military Service under certain circumstances.
Sappers														
Artillery														
Infantry														
Imperial Service Troops. ...														

Wankaner, 18th April 1913.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the police in the Wankaner State for the year 1912-13.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total cost (yearly.)	Punishments.			Reward.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
Risaldar. ...	1	35		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Risala Sowars. ...	10	27		...	...	...	...	...	8	...	
Irregular. Sowars ...	9	22		...	...	...	...	...	5	...	
„ Camel. „ ...	3	19		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
City Chief Constable. ...	1	15		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Police Jamadar. ...	1	25		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Havaldar. ...	1	13	Rs. 16,400	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Full Naik. ...	2	12		1	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Lace Naik. ...	3	11		2	1	...	...	...	2	...	
First class Constables. ...	7	10		...	...	...	...	...	3	...	
Second class. „ ...	15	9		...	7	...	3	...	9	...	
Third class. „ ...	32	8		6	16	1	8	...	16	...	
TOTAL...	85		16,400	9	24	1	11	...	49	...	

Wankaner, 18th April 1913.

NATHABHAI, A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Wankaner State during the year 1912-13.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5.)		Percentage of convicted accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	1911-12	1912-13	1911-12	1912-13	1911-12	1912-13	1911-12	1912-13	1911-12	1912-13	1911-12	1912-13	1911-12	1912-13	
Wankaner.	109	81	109	66	109	66	76	41	32	*27	69·72	62·12	69·72	62·12	*This figure includes 2 of the year 1910-11, 1 of the year 1911-12 1 awaiting trial.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari Wankaner.

Wankaner, 18th April 1913.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Wankaner State during the year 1912-13.

State.	Amount Stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of Property stolen.		Remarks.
	1911—12	1912—13	1911—12	1912—13	1911—12	1912-13	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Wankaner.	Rs. 4720-12-7	1684-0-2	Rs. 4254-8-6	1220-0-11	90·12	72·44	

Wankaner, 18th April 1913.

NATHABHAI A DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Wankaner State during the year 1912-13.

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			No. of cases disposed of during the past year.	No. of cases disposed of during the present year.	No of persons apprehended.	No. of persons convicted.	No. of persons sentenced.							No. of persons acquitted or discharged.	No. of persons confined being insane.	No. of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment									Capital punishment	Persons awaiting trial	Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months	,, 2 to 3 ,,	,, 3 to 6 ,,	,, 6 to 12 ,,	,, 1 to 2 years.	,, 2 to 3 ,,	,, 3 to 5 ,,	Above 5 years.	Transportation.			
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Murder	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Culpable Homicide ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rape	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grievous hurt ...	...	4	4	2	4	6	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Hurt.	...	31	31	37	28	53	12	...	...	...	3	9	...	12	41	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Robbery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
House breaking. ...	...	6	6	12	6	10	4	...	...	...	3	...	1	4	6	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Theft and other offences against property. ...	...	63	63	29	39	59	§42	...	...	3	21	15	2	41	17	...	...	17	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous. ...	...	2	56	58	39	21	28	14	...	...	2	1	11	...	14	17	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total... ...	2	162	164	120	100	159	74	...	...	5	30	35	3	73	88	...	...	23	1	3	5	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	§One dealt with under Sec. 562 of C. P. C.

Wankaner 18th April 1913.

NATHABHAI A DESAI

Chief Karbhari Wankaner State

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement Showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Wankaner State during the year1912-13.

No.	Name of Court.	No. Of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.						Remarks.
				Remaining at the end of the year.	Brought to trial in 1912-13.					Total.								
					Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.			Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.	
		1911-12.	1912-13.							1911-12.	1912-13							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Huzur Court.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	*Committed for trial by the **Nyayadhish Court.** § 12 Extradited from other States. × 1 Dealt with under section 562. Crl. P. C.
2	Sir Nyayadhish Court.	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	*6	4	6	...	5	1	...	...	...	
3	Nyayadhish Court.	203	162	3	66	8	72	...	§13	226	~~159~~ 162	29	54	×73	6	...	...	
	Total... ...	206	166	3	66	8	72	...	19	230	~~165~~ 168	29	59	74	6	...	...	

Wankaner 18th April 1913.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari Wankaner State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against the decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Wankaner State during the year 1912–13.

Tribunals.	Number of persons and cases.																	Remarks.
	Number of applications.	Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further inquiry. &c. ordered.		Pending.		
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed										
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Huzur Court. ...	2	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sar Nyayadhish Court. ...	4	...	...	3	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total...	6	...	...	4	4	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Wankaner, 18th April 1913.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

APPENDIX X.

CIVIL WORK—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Wankaner State during the year 1912-13.

Number.	Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during the present year.										Suits disposed of during the present year						Remarks.
		1911-12	1912-13	1911-12	1912-13	1911-12	1912-13	1911-12	1912-13	1911-12	1912-13	Value. Rs.	Suits re landed property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	No. of suits under Rs. 100.	No. of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	No. of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1000.	No. of suits above Rs. 1000 and under Rs. 5000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5000.	Ex-parte.	Admitted & compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value. Rs.	Average duration. y. m. d.	
1	Sar Nyayadhish Court	...	...	3	2	3	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	0-1-12	
2	Nyayadhish Court.	5	4	147	247	152	251	148	244	4	7	13283	2	245	...	221	21	3	...	...	41	114	12	77	11722	0-1-13	
	Total ...	5	4	150	249	155	253	151	246	4	7	13283	2	245	2	221	21	3	...	...	41	114	12	79	11722		

Wankaner, 18th April 1913.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

APPENDIX XI.

CIVIL WORK—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Wankaner State during the year 1912–13.

Tribunals.	Opening balance		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year.			Remarks.
	1911-12	1912-13		1911-12	1912-13	Value for the present year.	1911-12	1912-13	Value for the present year.	1911-12	1912-13	Value for the present year.	1911-12	1912-13	Value for the present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
Nyayadhish Court.	218	31	Rs. 11845	157	246	Rs. 20332	375	277	Rs. 32177	344	177	Rs. 13980	31	100	Rs. 18197	95	...	5	

Wankaner, 18th April 1913.

NATHABHAI A DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

APPENDIX XII.

CIVIL WORK—Number and results of appeals in civil suits in the Wankaner State during the year 1912-13.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during the year. Rs.		How disposed of.												Remarks.
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for trial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.		Average duration.		
	1911-12	1912-13	1911-12	1912-13	1911-12	1912-13	1911-12	1912-13	1911-12	1912-13	1911-12	1912-13	1911-12	1912-13	1911-12	1912-13	1911-12	1912-13	1911-12	1912-13	1911-12	1912-13	1911-12	1912-13	
																							y. m. d.	y. m. d.	
Huzur Court.	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sar Nyayadhish Court.	...	1	7	6	7	7	6	7	1	...	812	2441	4	1	1	3	1	2	...	...	...	1	0-4-8	0-4-2	
Total...	...	1	7	8	7	9	6	7	1	2	812	2489	4	1	1	3	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	

Wankaner, 18th April 1913.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and lock-ups in the Wankaner State during the year 1912-13.

Stations.	Number of prisons.	Number of prisoners.			Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.						
				1911-12 / 1912-13	1911-12	1912-13				
								Rs.	days	
Wankaner.	1	7	40	44 / 47	5·8	7·8	11	800	12	

Wankaner 18th April 1913.

NATHABHAI A DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Wankaner State during the year 1912-13.

Name of State.	Documents Presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.												Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money-bonds.		Miscellaneous.												
	1911—12	1912—13	1911—12	1912—13	1911—12	1912—13	1911—12	1912—13	1911—12	1912—13	1911—12	1912—13	1911—12	1912—13	1911—12	1912—13	1911—12	1912—13	1911—12	1912—13	1911—12	1912—13	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
Wankaner.	179	210	82	72	46	53	...	5	17	36	34	44	170	202	Rs. 83,610	Rs. 75,765	4	8	5	5			

Wankaner, 18th April 1913.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI

Chief Karbhari Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration in the Wankaner State during the year 1912-13.

Description.	Past year.							Present year.							
	No of deeds	Value of property.			Fees realized.			No of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realized.			
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Mortgages	82	61,220	...	...	117	12	...	72	36,298	...	...	89	4	...	
Sale deeds	46	20,930	...	...	50	4	...	53	32,236	...	...	72	12	...	
Wills.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	15	...	...	
Money bonds.	17	5,545	...	...	14	2	...	36	6,884	...	...	19	6	...	
Miscellaneous...	34	...	...	...	6	...	...	44	...	...	...	11	6	...	
Total ...	179	87,695	...	...	188	2	...	210	75.418	...	...	207	12	...	

Wankaner, 18th April 1913.

NATHABHAI A DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Wankaner State during the year 1912-13.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April 1912.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March 1913.	Remarks.
		1911-12	1912-13		1911-12	1912-13.		
Wankaner.	...	...	...	...	3,725	3,730	...	

Wankaner, 18th April 1913.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Wankaner State during the year 1912–13.

Name of State.	April 1912.	May "	June "	July "	August "	September "	October "	November "	December "	January 1913	February "	March "	Total	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
Wankaner.	...	...	5-4	21-1	10-86	1-0	1-11	...	...	...	...	...	39-2	6-91	26-67	

Wankaner, 18th April 1913.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains in the Wankaner State during the year 1912-13.

Articles.	During March (past year.) lbs. per Rupee.	During March. (present year.) lbs. per Rupee.	Remarks.
Jowar	22	25	
Bajri	21	23	
Wheat	20	24	
Rice	13	14	
Mug	18	21	
Muth	25	30	
Adad	15	21	
Gram	26	24	

Wankaner, 18th April 1913.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works in the Wankaner State during the year 1912–13.

Description of works.	State Fund.			Remarks.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
New Palace at Amar Vilas.	9970	...	...	
Extension of old Palace now called Lakhendra Vilas.	15855	...	...	
Telephone lines.	2180	560	...	
Sinking of wells in villages.	9070	...	...	
Mesaria Tank.	6490	...	...	
Lunsar Tank.	2300	...	...	
Motor Road	4025	...	...	
New road to Guest House & Palace.	2535	...	...	
Earthen dams at Bhojpura & Virpur.	750	...	...	
Water works.	...	430	...	
General Repairs.	...	7035	...	
Canal Repairs	...	190	...	
Road Repairs.	...	2930	64320	

Wankaner, 18th April 1913.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Wankaner State during the year 1912–13.

State.	year.	Horses and cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses	Mares.	Colts & fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.	
				Male.	Female.										
Wankaner.	1911–12	8,345	4711	1089	4327	237	182	147	3422	97946	3901	...	20	1422	
	1912–13	7330	3750	439	3971	194	213	78	3061	69810	3634	...	20	1430	

Wankaner, 18th April 1913.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Wankaner State during the year 1912-13.

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Tari.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
Wankaner.	1	1032	1	1228	1	51	...	...	3	2311	

Wankaner 18th April 1913.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XXII.

Particulars of Receipts and Expenditure in the Wankaner State during the Samvat year 1968.

Item.	Rupees.	Total.
Opening balance.	9,434	
1 Land Revenue	61,945	
2 Jama Sudharo &c. from Bhayats and Mulgirasias.	8,520	
3 Revenue of alienated lands.	25,000	
4 Customs Receipts.	27,840	
5 Excise Revenue	2,311	
6 Judical.	2,911	
7 Education	684	
8 Other Receipts	30,844	
9 Recoveries on account of Tagavi and other outstanding dues.	35,085	
10 Deposits	2,29,028	4,33,602
EXPENDITURE.		
1 Administration charges	35,300	
2 Police	23,410	
3 Arabs and Makrani Bedas.	2,500	
4 Jail charges...	800	
5 Education	9,880	
6 Dispensaries (including vaccination)	5,175	
7 Public Works.	64,320	
8 Dharmada	5,000	
9 Pension Allowances...	9,200	
10 Raj Kharach...	39,100	
11 Tribute	...	
12 Municipality...	3,730	
13 Stable and Paddock	12,490	
14 Alienations	25,000	
15 Miscellaneous ... ... ⋮	64,113	
16 Taccavi & other advances...	1,02,375	
Closing balance	31,209	4,33,602

Wankaner, 18th April 1913.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Wankaner State during the year. 1912-13.

Dispensary.	No. of patients treated.		Results of Indoor patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
							Rs.		
State Hospital, Wankaner. ...	12,750	86	73	4	5	4	4535	158.8	
Tithwa Dispensary	1502	...	...	...	...	...	280	22 5	
Total.	14,252	86	73	4	5	4	4815	181.3	

Wankaner, 18th April 1913.

NATHABHAI A DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Wankaner State for the year 1912-13.

Name of State.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio Per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
										Births.		Deaths.		
		1911—12	1912—13			1911—12	1912—13			1911-12	1912-13	1911-12	1912-13	
Wankaner.	32,6,53	1441	1233	...	208	636	1300	664	...	44·13	37·76	19·48	39·81	

Wankaner, 18 April 1913.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XXV.

Statement showing particulars as to the schools maintained by the Wankaner State for the year 1912—13.

Number of schools.		Description of Schools.	No. of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
1911—12	1912—13		1911—12	1912—13	1911—12	1912—13	High School.	Secondary.	Primary.	
1	1	High School...	227	217	190·6	181·7	4765	...	...	
13	13	Primary Schools including Urdu School...	651	681	529	528·1	...	...	4220	
1	1	Primary Girls' School	138	152	105	111·4	...	...	895	
15	15	Total	1016	1050	824·6	821·2	...	...	9880	

Wankaner, 18th April 1913.

NATHABHAI A DESAI

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

WANKANER STATE

FOR THE YEAR

1913-14.

Wankaner.

PRINTED BY

PATHAN NIZAMKHAN NOORKHAN VAKIL

MANAGER OF THE

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1914.

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

WANKANER STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1913—14

CHAPTER 1.

General & Political

Area of the State ... ... *417 Sq. miles.*
Area of the Talukdari village
of Khasta in the Ahmedabad District ... ... *8 Sq. miles*
Population. (*Census of 1911*) *32,653*
Gross Revenue (*excluding alienations*)
as per average of past five years ... ... *Rs. 3,42,875*
Tribute & Zortalbi ... ... *Rs.* ... *18,879*

Ruler of the State–Maharana Shri Sir Amarsinhji Bahadur K. C. I. E. aged 35 years representing the senior branch of the Zala Family.

Important Political Events.

During the year of report there was no political event of importance worth recording.

Political relations.

2 The political relations with the neighbouring States have continued to be on the same friendly terms as in the preceding year. There is fortunately no fresh dispute of any importance with the Morvi State. The question of Morvi's claim to import blasting powder without our license in our Dhramania quarries was allowed to be taken in appeal to the Secretary of State for India who has rejected the appeal and confirmed the decision of the Government of India.

Laying of foundation Stone of Sydenham High School.

3 His Excellency Lord Sydenham, late Governor of Bombay having permitted the Raj Saheb to associate his name with a new building to be constructed for a High School, the Agent to the Governor, J. Sladen Esquire was invited to come to Wankaner and lay the

foundation stone of the new building. He kindly complied with our request and honoured the State with a visit in company with his Personal Assistant Mr. Cowie in the beginning of the year of report. The ceremony was duly performed by him then. Advantage was also taken of this opportunity to distribute the annual examination prizes at his hands among the successful students of the various educational institutions in the town of Wankaner.

Important events in the Raj Saheb's Family

4 A Son was born during the year to the Raj Saheb's Valavala Raniji Saheb on 30th may 1913. The Kumar Saheb is named Chandrabhanusinhji.

The Raj Saheb's Visit to other States.

5 The RajSaheb paid friendly visits to H. H. The JamSaheb, the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot and the Darbar Saheb of Vadia. A visit was also paid to the Takore Saheb of Chuda on way to the village of Khasta in the Dhandhuka Taluka.

Visits of other Chiefs.

6 During the year of report H. H. The Jam Saheb, the Thakore Sahebs of Rajkot and Chuda did us the honour by their visits.

The Raj Saheb's tour,

7 Besides doing his usual inspection tour in the State the Raj-Saheb was able to visit the State Talukdari village of Khasta in January last to dispose of various questions of importance which were pending for some time. This was very satisfactorily done and the visit proved a source of great satisfaction to the people of the village.

Changes in the staff

8 The personnel of the staff remained the same as in the previous year except in one case. The Deputy Karbhari and Sar Nyayadhish Mr. Abhechand's services being lent to the Porbandar State, Mr. Devshanker J. Dave, High Court Pleader, has been appointed to fill up the vacancy. The Educational Secretary Mr. Vachhrajani having resigned his post Mr. J. M. Dave who was acting for him was confirmed in the appointment.

CHAPTER II

Administration of Land.

Revenue system

9 The system of land revenue continued to be Bhagbatai as in the preceding year except that the State share in the produce of Cotton was raised from $5\frac{1}{2}$ to a 5th share. The rate of Santi Vero was the same as before.

Introduction of cash assessment

10 During the year of report cash assessment was introduced into one of the villages of the Tithwa Mahal. There are now in all five villages where cash assessment is introduced. The system is working satisfactorily in those villages and the people too are much benefitted thereby.

Land Revenue system in the villge of Khasta

11 The system of Land Revenue in the village of Khasta has been the same as laid down in our Dharo [rules] of Samvat 1967. It has been working properly and there is not the same trouble now with the cultivators as was experienced before. During the Raj Saheb's visit to the village the cultivators were granted some further concessions with regard to the cultivation of Shialu Jowari used as fodder for bullocks and the superstructure of houses.

Waste lands taken up

12 During the year of report 28 acres of waste land were taken up and brought under plough. The cultivators of the villages where there is much waste land have not yet got enough means to bring more land under plough.

Remissions and suspensions

13 The year of report being a prosperous one there was no need to give any remission but we had to give a month's time for recovery of Santi Vero and cash assessment in order that the cultivators may not have to sell their cotton at a disadvantage owing to uncertainty of cotton market. The total demand on account of Santi Vero and cash assessment amounted to Rs. 89805 for the Samvat year 1970. A sum of Rs. 70548 has been recovered out of it till 31st March 1914 and it is hoped that the remainder too will be collected before the coming monsoon.

Coercive measures

14 As in the preceding years there was no need for resorting to any sort of coercive measures for land revenue during the year of report.

Taccavi advances

15 The amount of taccavi advances given to the cultivators for seed, purchase of bullocks, Kos, Varat etc was Rs. 22,805 during the Samvat year 1969 as against Rs. 70,540 in the preceding Samvat year. The reduction in the grant was due to the year being a good one. The recoveries of tacavi advances during the same period was Rs. 66,021 which no doubt was very satisfactory.

Agriculturists' Co-operative Credit Bank

16 During the year of report the Bank's work was put on a proper basis by appointing a separate establishment of its own. The cultivators are now freely taking advantage of the Bank and it is in very rare cases that they now go to money lenders for loans. The surplus balance of the Bank is invested with local bankers of good credit. The funds of the bank amounted to Rs. 35,969 at the close of the Samvat year 1969 and this year they will be more than doubled by the recovery of the second call of Rs. 10 Per Santi from all the State cultivators and a like amount from the State. The surplus funds which will not be required for lending purposes will be invested in Government paper or some good security.

17 The Revenue Department was under Mr. Abhechand G. Desai till the end of October when he joined the Porbandar State service. After Mr. Abhechand the department has been fortunate in securing as its head Mr. Devshanker J. Dave. Mr. Desai's supervision of the department was as before thorough and the satisfactory results of the year's working show the care and foresight with which he had handled the affairs of the department. Mr. Devshanker took charge of his post in the middle of February 1914 only but his work within the short time he has been here justifies his selection and bodes well for the department.

CHAPTER III

Protection

Legislation

18 Appendix II to the report shows what acts were in force in the State in the beginning of the year of report and what new acts were introduced within the year.

Military force

19 As in the preceding year there was no regular military force in the State during the year of report. For the present its need when it arises

is being supplied by the Arab and the Makrani Bedas, the Police force and the Bhayats and Mul Girasias of the State who are liable for rendering military service when required. Appendix III is therefore blank.

Police

20 Appendix IV gives particulars of the actual strength of the Police force at the close of the year of report. The sanctioned strength of the force is 88 but the number at the close of the year was 81 as some of the vacancies that have occurred could not be filled up before the end of the year. It will also be observed from the appendix that an increase of rupee one has been made in the pay of all the grades of the foot police below that of Jamadars.

Efficiency of the Police

21 The number of offences reported to the Police and that of the accused arrested during the year of report are shown in Appendix V comparing them with those of the previous year. They show that there is a decrease this year both in the numbers of offences as well as the accused arrested. The percentage of accused convicted was nearly the same as in the preceding year. This result shows that the police has been able to keep down the crime and that it is equally successful in detecting and bringing offenders to justice. The ratio of the police force and that of the village police per square mile and per thousand of population was the same as before. The total expenditure both for the police force and the village police came to Rs. 22,520 during the Samvat year 1969 as against Rs. 23,410 in the previous Samvat year.

Working of the Police

22 From the particulars of offences reported to the Police and of property stolen and recovered as given in appendices V and VI it will be observed that the work of the Police department has been satisfactory also during the year of report. The number of cases cognisable by the Police is less by 21 than that in the previous year. The number of accused arrested and brought to trial and convicted is also good and calls for no special remark.

Serious Offences

23 The total number of offences of all kinds committed during the year was 174 as against 162 in the previous year. Appendix VII furnishes particulars as to the nature of the several offences and how the accused involved therein were dealt with. There was no offence of murder, culpable homicide, dacoity or robbery. There was a slight increase viz one and two in the number of offences of grievous hurt

and housebreaking respectively, but there was decrease in the number of thefts as compared with preceding year. Out of 172 accused arrested for the offences 49 were convicted, 121 acquitted or discharged and two remained awaiting trial at the close of the year.

Property stolen and recovered

24 The value of the property stolen and recovered during the year was Rs. 1922-14-6 and 1187-9-6 respectively as will be seen from appendix VI. The figures for the year of report no doubt compare unfavourably with those of the previous year but looking to the nature of the property stolen and the present day facilities to thieves to alter its identity, the result is by no means unsatisfactory. The year's percentage of recovery comes to 61-76 against 72-44 in the previous year.

Village police

25 There was no change in the strength of the village police during the year. But noticing that on account of the high prices of food stuffs the members of that service were finding it difficult to maintain themselves in the pay given them and that consequently good men were not attracted to it an increase was made in the pay of their grades all round, the lowest being Rs. 6 and the highest Rs. 8. The work of the village police was as in previous years good and they had discharged their onerous duties to the utmost satisfaction.

Administration of justice.

Constitution of Courts.

26 There has been no change either in the number or constitution of Criminal and Civil justice during the year. There have been three Courts during the year as follows.

(1) The Huzur Court which is the High Court of the State. It is the highest Court of Justice in the State and is presided over by the Raj Saheb and the Chief Karbhari as before.

(2) The Court of the Sar Nyayadhish. For the greater part of the year it was presided over by Mr. Abhechand G. Desai. B. A. L. L. B. and on his transfer by Mr. Devshanker J. Dave, High Court Vakil. Both these officers have exercised the same powers as before in both Civil and Criminal matters.

(3) Court of the Nyayadhish. Mr. Narbheram T. Maniar continues to hold the post. He exercises powers of a

First Class Magistrate in criminal matters. As a Civil Judge he is empowered to dispose of suits upto the value of Rs 2000. As a Small Cause Court Judge he has powers to dispose of monetary suits upto the value of Rs 50.

Criminal Justice.

27 Appendices VII and VIII furnish information regarding nature of offences committed, the cases tried therefor and the accused involved therein and dealt with by the various criminal courts of the State during the year of report. The number of offences committed and the accused arrested during the year was 174 and 172 respectively which shows a very slight increase over that in the previous year. As in previous years, the Courts had disposed of all the cases except two with two accused. The two undisposed of cases were sent up at the end of the year and it was not possible therefore to finish them before the year closed.

Criminal appeals.

28 During the year there was no appeal made to the Huzur Court but there were four to the Sar Nyayadhish Court. All these were decided by that Court and as will be observed from Appendix IX the decisions of the Lower Court were confirmed . This result is very gratifying and confirms the remarks in previous years that the work of the First Class Magistrate Mr. Maniar was in every way good.

Civil Justice.

29 The number of original Civil suits filed rose from 249 in the previous year to 444 during the year of report. With 7 suits remaining at the close of the last year and one remanded by the Sar Nyayadhish to the Court of the Nyayadhish the total number of suits for disposal came to 452. Of these, 443 were disposed of, leaving a balance of only 9 for the coming year. This is highly complimentary to the Civil Courts. The increase in the number of suits was due to money lenders being anxious to recover their dues all at once owing to the year being a prosperous one. Particulars regarding the suits filed and how they were decided are given in appendix X.

Execution of decrees.

30 It will be observed from Appendix XI that the number of applications for execution of Civil Court decrees rose as in the case of suits from 246 to 594 during the year of report. With the opening balance of 100 the number for disposal came to be 694. Of these, 603 were dis-

posed of leaving only 91 pending at the end of the year. The increase in the number of applications was due as in the case of original suits to a prosperous season. The results as given in Appendix XI prove that this branch of the Administration of Civil Justice has worked satisfactorily.

Civil appeals

31 Appendix XII shows that one appeal was filed in the Huzur Court and 5 in the Sar Nyayadhish Court. The appeal to the Huzur Court has been disposed of with the two remaining at the close of the previous year. The Sar Nyayadhish too has disposed of 3 appeals out of 5 presented to that Court. The results of appeals show that the decisions of the Lower Courts were confirmed in 3 and reversed in 3 cases. This calls for no remark.

Extradition

32 During the year of report the number of persons extradited to this State from other States was 8. Of these, 5 were convicted, one was discharged and the cases against two were pending at the close of the year. The number of accused extradited to other States was 3 and all of them were convicted. There was no difficulty in obtaining the extradition of the accused.

Prisons

33 There is only one central prison in the capital town of the State. Particulars regarding persons confined in the Jail and their average are given in Appendix XIII. The total number of prisoners admitted during the year was less than that in the preceding year by 9. There was also a decrease of 2 in the number remaining at the close of the year. The prisoners as before continued to be enjoying very good health during the year and there was no death or much sickness among them. There was also no jail offence worth noticing. All the convicts except those required for jail work are employed on out-door work such as grinding of corn at the State Kothar, splitting of firewood and such other work. The department continued to be, as before, under the supervision of the Jail Superintendent Dr. Gajanan J. Mahimtura the Chief Medical Officer of the State. He managed it very efficiently and deserves credit for it.

Registration of documents

34 Particulars regarding registration of documents as given in appendices XIV and XV show that there was a slight increase in the

number of deeds presented for registration over that in the year before but that the increase in the value of property dealt with in the deeds was in excess of that in the preceding year by nearly Rs. 20,000. The fees realised during the year show a corresponding increase. The work of registration of documents is performed by the Nyayadhish as in past years.

Municipalities

35 There has been no change in the number of Municipalities in the State during the year of report. The only municipality in Wankaner, the capital town of the State is managed by a separate establishment as a State department, the funds required for it being met from the State revenues. The town roads are looked after and kept in repairs by the State Public Works Department and the Municipal establishment looks after the watering and lighting of the roads and the cleaning of the town. There is a separate establishment for each sort of work supervised by ward inspectors and a Municipal Officer. The public latrines situated at convenient localities on the outskirts of the town were well looked after. They were repaired and kept in good condition. As regards drinking water the people mostly use well water the supply of which is both plentiful and good. A few people use water from the bed of the Patalia by making holes therein. Care is taken therefore to see that the water in the Vokla and its bed above the town are not in any way spoiled by cultivation of melons etc. The town was immune from any epidemic during the year and enjoyed very good health throughout. Appendix XVI gives information regarding the municipality.

Rural Conservancy

36 None of the head quarters of the three Mahals or any of the villages has a municipality. The arrangements made for keeping the villages clean were the same as mentioned in preceding reports. The villages were healthy throughout the whole year. The supply of drinking water was good and the sanitation all that could be desired in villages.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

Weather and rainfall

37 The first signs of the monsoon this year were seen on the 4 th of June and by the middle of that month there was enough rain throughout the State for sowing purposes. The rain at various stations measured during that month ranged between 3.55 inches in the Tithwa Mahal and 8.7

inches in the Lunsar Mahal. The rainfall in July too was well distributed. It rained for nearly a fortnight in the whole month and except on three occasions the fall was moderate and suitable to crops. The minimum rainfall in this month was 9. 58 inches in the Lunsar Mahal and the maximum 13.58 inches in the town of Wankaner. In August also the rain was well distributed and very favourable to crops. The total rainfall during the month ranged between 4.5 inches and 5. 55 inches. In September there was rain in the first and the last weeks. The total rain for that month measured 4. 21 inches at Lunsar, 4. 43 at Wankaner, 5. 43 at Mesaria and 5. 55 at Tithwa. October was practically dry. The monsoon this year was thus timely and the rain was well distributed and favourable to crops. The weather during the monsoon was also good but as was the case in the preceding year the greater part of the winter was lacking in cold.

Crops

38 The rainfall in June being sufficient everywhere sowing operations were done in time. The seed germinated well and the seedlings were very healthy. But the drizzling and almost continuous rain in July and August did not afford sufficient time for weeding operation. This conduced to a vigorous growth of weeds. In some cases therefore the crops of cultivators who had no sufficient means to command labour for weeding operations suffered a great deal. They were careful however to keep their cotton crop fields clean. The continuous rains as could be expected damaged seedlings in low lying fields as in the previous year. The seedlings in some fields were also destroyed by grasshoppers locally called ' khapedi ' Such fields had therefore to be resown. The growth of Jowari, Bajri and pulses was good but their outturn was poor. The rainfall and the weather seemed to agree well with cotton crop everywhere and that crop was excellent.

Varieties of cotton grown

39 The kind of cotton suited to the land and grown here is Kanmeri or Wagadio. This cotton too is of old type and a little inferior to Broach cotton. However with a view to introduce into the State long stapled cotton experiments were made in past years by growing Egyptian American and the American hybrid cottons. But all these failed for one reason or the other. We had now therefore to depend on our old type of cotton viz Kanmeri and to direct our attention as to how best we could improve it. This we have been doing by insisting on the cultivators the use of selected unadulterated seed. There was however another difficulty with this variety of cotton. It does not ripe before Feb-

ruary and is thus liable to be damaged by frost in river side and low lying villages. The cultivators of such villages seeing that the Khandeshi or Mathia used to ripen before the frost time pressed us to allow them to grow this kind of cotton. We had to do so under existing circumstances but took care to see that the cotton was kept quite separate and was not mixed with the Kanmeri. Some of the cultivators accordingly grew Mathia cotton this year. But fortunately for the State the crop was not so good as the Kanmeri; and besides it fetched a very poor price. People have now been convinced by this year 's experience that Mathia cotton would not suit our lands and it is hoped that they themselves will now give up its cultivation.

Ground nuts

40 Experiments in ground nut cultivation were again made this year by a few cultivators in Tithwa Mahal and they were successful. A demand has accordingly been made for more seed for the next season and arrangements have been made for it through the Government Farm Superintendent Poona. It appears that the crop will suit the land in most of the villages and prove very :paying.

Irrigated crops.

41 Owing to the extension of the area under cotton crop and that too in garden land the area under irrigated crops was much reduced. It was only 1821 against 2581 acres in the preceding year. The growth of wheat and barley crops was good in the beginning but it suffered subsequently from climatic conditions. The sugarcane cultivation has not been able to revive its former position. The cotton crop seems to be more paying than sugarcane and the former is fast taking place of the latter. The area under sugarcane was only 18 acres and 12 Gunthas this year.

Red Rust and Frost

42 Fortunately there was no frost this year but the red rust did much damage to wheat crop. The barley crop was also slightly affected by a desease called Haldarvo. The Methi crop also did not fulfil the expectations for a good harvest.

Anna Valuation of crops

43 The anna valuation of the various principal crops during the year of report is compared with that in the preceding four years in the following table.

	Average crop in annas during.				
	1909—10	1910—11	1911—12	1912—13	1913—14
Jowar	12	6	0	8	8
Bajri	10	9	0	10	7
Cotton	14	16	0	14	16
Pulses	8	4	0	10	10
Sesamum	8	2	0	8	4
Gram	6	8	0	6	10
Wheat (irrigated)	13	13	5	13	10
Barley	12	11	4	13	12
Methi	14	12	4	13	10

Wages and labour

44 The wages of labour continued to be high during the whole of the year and looking to the supply and demand of labour there does not seem to be any likelihood of labour wages going down. There is much demand for both skilled and unskilled labour and on occasions it becomes very difficult to get labourers required both for agricultural as well as other works. The rise in the rates of wages sometimes becomes so high that they are nearly double the ordinary rates.

Prices of food grains

45 The prices of food grains continued to be high during the year. Nay in some cases they were higher than those in the preceding year and are nearly the same as those during the famine of 1911–12. The reason for such high prices seems to be the curtailment of the area of cultivation under food crops, the smaller outturn of such crops and famine in the United Provinces whence grain used to be imported very largely. The price of ghee remained high as in the previous year till January last. Since then it has gone down. There had been a large export trade in ghee for some part of the year.

Forests

46 There were no forests in the State for the reasons explained in previous reports. The waste hilly lands which produce good grass are kept as grass reserves. A few of these reserves have plots of land here and

there capable of growing babul trees. Such plots are planted with babuls but such area is very small and the growth of babul trees also is not so good as is seen in other good soil.

Trades and Manufactures

47 There has been no change during the year either in the trade or manufacture of articles in the State. The trade is local and consists of dealing in grain and articles for local consumption as well as the disposal of agricultural produce not locally required, wool and ghee. The Mumnas in the town of Wankaner and the Dheds in a few of the villages continued to weave the same kind of coarse cloth required for local use and for a little export trade in the province. The weavers in the town of Wankaner have been getting work from Surat merchants as before.

Export and import trade

48 The export and import trade during the year was the same as in previous years. The export trade was in cotton, wool, hides and ghee. The number of raw hides exported during the Samvat year 1969 was 5722 against 4500 in the previous Samvat year. The quantity of wool exported during the same period was 1270 maunds against 1520 in the previous year. The cotton exported was 59,000 maunds against nil in the previous year. The import trade consisted in cloth, piece goods, yarn, rice, sugar, molasses, salt, spices, groceries, timber, iron, metals, kerosine oils, tobacco, glassware, tanned leather and articles of stationery. The approximate value of import trade came to be 5½ lacs of rupees whereas that of the export trade was about 6 lacs of rupees.

Customs levies

49 During the year of report the system of levying the customs duties as well as its rate was the same as before. There was also no change made in the concessions given to the public regarding customs dues as well as refund of duty levied on articles re-exported under certain conditions.

Ginning Factory and the Cotton Press

50 The Ginning Factory and the Cotton Press had plenty of work during the Samvat year 1969. Owing to the cotton harvest being late the factory could commence work in April and as the quantity of cotton to be ginned was much it had to work till the end of July. The quantity of cotton ginned during the above period was 44,025 maunds and the number of bales pressed was 5901

against nil in the previous year. It was noticed during the year that the people of the State as well as some traders of the surrounding States were bringing all their cotton for being ginned at the factory here and that it was impossible therefore for the factory to cope with the work before the wains. The owners have therefore extended their old factory and added a new one with 18 gins this year. It is now hoped that the factory will now be able to turn out the work required of it in time.

Public Works

51 The various public works carried out during the Samvat year 1969 with the expenditure incurred on each are shown in Appendix XIX. There is nothing therein which calls for any special remark.

General condition of the people

52 The general condition of the people had on the whole improved this year. The cultivators had, although the Kharif crop was not so good, benefitted much by the higher prices of food stuffs and a good crop of cotton. Most of them have been free from debt and the debts of a few have now been so much reduced that in a couple of good years they would pay it off.

53 The condition of the trading and other higher classes has improved somewhat but the improvement is not so much marked as in the case of cultivators and the labouring classes. It is hoped however that the new sources of income found by this class as mentioned in the last year's report will bring them prosperity in due course.

54 The labouring classes have done best this year also. The wages of both skilled and unskilled labour have shown a rising tendency and with the limited supply of labour and a greater demand for it there is no likelihood that the wages of labour will go down. With such high wages and a simple living this class of people have been able to make good savings. It is no exaggeration to say that the labouring class is the happiest of all now.

55 The year was throughout healthy except the period from September to November when the usual malarial fevers prevailed. There was thus no special difficulty to the cultivators in attending to their agricultural work. The agricultural stock too was immune from any desease except in few villages where cattle had slightly suffered from small-pox.

Agricultural stock.

56 The information about agricultural stock and other animals in the State during the year of report is given in Appendix XX comparing it with

that in the preceding year. The decreasc in the number of buffaloes both male and female this year was not real. In former years young ones were included in their figures whereas this year they were omitted from them. The increase in the number of other animals was good which was a sure sign of the prosperity of the people.

Excise Revenue

57 *During the year of report the* number of excise shops and *their location* remained the same as in the *previous year.* The revenues realised from *this source during the* Samvat year 1969 amounted to Rs 3256 as against Rs 2311 in the previous Samvat year. The details are given in appendix XXI. The increasc in the revenue of opium was due to a change in the policy of Government.

CHAPTER V

Gross Revenues and Finance.

Gross Revenue and Expenditure

58 The total gross revenues of the State during the St. year 1969 was Rs 3,97,910 which with the alienations amounting to a lac of rupees would come to Rs 4,97,910. This was a great improvement over the revenues of the preceding Samvat year which was a famine year. The total expenditure of the year including the amount of interest paid on the Grovernment loan was Rs 4,06,930. The excess of expenditure over the income was met from the opening balance and the receipts from Taccavi advances &ca. Appendix XXII gives information regarding receipts and expenditure under various heads.

Government Loan.

59 As mentioned in the preceding year's report the amount of Government loan due at the end of the Samvat year 1969 was Rs 2,06,000. A sum of Rs 25,000 was paid towards the principal after the close of the Samvat year and it is intended to pay at least an equal if not a larger sum during the next few months.

Famine Reserve Fund

60 As mentioned in the previous year's report we have commenced stacking hay as a part of the schemo for making provision against future years of famine or scarcity. A nucleus for a future famine reserve fund is also made by arranging to set apart a sum of Rs 25,000 during the year of report.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics.

Hospitals.

61 The number and nature of institutions for giving medical relief to the people of the State during the year of report was the same as in

the previous year viz a Hospital in the town of Wankaner and a dispensary in Tithwa, the head quarter of that Mahal. The other villages in the State are very small and are not very far from the two institutions. There does not therefore seem to be any need for more dispensaries. Appendix XXIII gives information as to the number of patients treated at both the institutions. The dispensary at Tithwa remained closed for about 3 months pending the filling up of the vacancy in the post of the Sub Assistant Surgeon.

62 The total number of both outdoor and indoor patients treated at the two institutions during the year of report was 13127 showing a decrease of 1211 over that in the previous year. Ths decrease was due to the year being not so as its predecessor as well as also to the dispensary remaining closed for a few months. The number of in-door patients for whom there is accommodation in the Hospital at Wankaner alone was 68 against 86 in the year before.

63 The Hospital at Wankaner continued to be in charge of the Chief Medical Officer Dr. Gajanan J. Mahimtura, L. R. C. P.; L. R. C. S.; L. F. P. S. His work both as a doctor and the Head of the Medical Department has been thorough and very satisfactory. He is a very popular doctor and commands great confidence of his patients.

Prevailing deseases.

64 The deseases prevailing during the year of report were ordinary ones as before viz, Malarial fevers, diarrhaea, dysentry, eye sores and ordinary deseases of the year, skin and respiratory organs. As remarked last year the cases of pulmonary consumption were on the increase as everywhere else. Except small-pox and measles there was no epidemic of any kind and the year had proved to be a healthy one.

Sanitation and Vaccination.

65 The vaccination work was carried out as before by a separate establishment under the direct supervision of the Agency Civil Surgeon, the State bearing the cost in proportion along with other States. The number of primary and secondary vaccinations done during the year was 1262 and 38 against 1376 and 14 respectively, in the preceding year. The decrease of 14 in the number of primary vaccinations done during the year was due to births being less than those in the previous year.

66 As regards sanitation the present arrangements seem to answer the purpose well. In the capital town the sanitary measures are carried out by the Municipality and in the Moffusil by the village community. The geographical and physical position of the villages and the small population inhabiting them call for no special measures

in this direction. Plenty of good drinking water and the open high sites of villages make them very healthy throughout.

Small-pox and measles.

67 The small-pox and measles which were prevailing in the beginning of the year of report continued for a few months and then stopped. They again made their presence felt in the middle of winter and have now happily stopped. The epidemic was fortunately not of a virulent type. The total number of cases of small pox and measles was 10 and 493 respectively. Of these 31 of measles proved fatal.

Plague and Cholera.

68 Fortunately there was neither plague nor cholera during the year of report.

Births and Deaths.

69 Appendix XXIV gives statistics regarding births and deaths during the year comparing them with those in the previous year. The number of births shows a slight falling off over that of the last year and calls for no special remark. But the decrease in the number of deaths is marked, giving a ratio of 24-65 per mille against 39-81 in the previous year. This result was natural in a healthy year like the one under report. The ratio of births during the year was 35-73 per mille against 37-76 in the year before. The work of registering births and deaths was done by the same agency as before and it was checked by the Mahal Officers in the Mahals and the Municipal Officer in the town of Wankaner. The work was done with care.

CHAPTER VII

Public Instruction.

Number of schools and students

70 The number of institutions for imparting education during the year of report was 15 as before viz a High School, a primary Girls' School and 13 primary schools for boys. The total number of students in all the institutions was 1195 at the close of the year against 1050 at the corresponding period of the preceding year. An increase of 145 for a State with such small population is no doubt very satisfactory. Information regarding the number of students, their attendance &ca is given in Appendix XXV.

Examinations and their results

71 The examinations this year were held at the usual time and by the Head Master of the High School assisted by his senior Assistants and the Taluka School Master. The results of the

various examinations held this year as given in the following table show that they are satisfactory and that there is improvement every year in teaching.

Name of School.	1912-13.			1913-14.			Remark.
	No. of pupils presented for examination.	No. of pupils passed.	Percentage	No. of pupils presented for examination	No. of pupils passed.	Percentage.	
1 High School							
Standard VII.	3	1	33.3	11	7	63.6	
Other Standards	188	55	29.2	192	58	30.2	
2 Vernacular Schools							
Below Standard	155	146	94.2	166	153	92.0	
Other Standards	443	340	76.7	519	417	80.0	
3 Girls' School							
Below Standard	28	24	85.7	34	26	76.0	
Other Standards	95	77	81.0	94	65	69.0	
4 Drawing Class							
First Grade	7	5	70	7	4	57	
Second Grade	3	3	100	6	4	66.6	
Third Grade	...	...	...	2	2	100	

Free Primary Education

72 The proportion of free studentships in the High School and the free primary education throughout the State remained the same as in the previous year. The increasing number of boys in the High School and the Vernacular Schools show that the concessions are being appreciated and taken advantage of by the people. The expenditure on education is increasing every year which shows that the Raj Saheb is very keen on education and does not mind spending more on this department than others.

Devkunvarba Scholarships

73 Out of the four Devkunvarba Scholarships, one given to a Girasia boy studying at the Technical School at Surat was continued to him.

The remainder three are awarded to three students, studying for the Previous Examination. One of these three students who is very poor but bright is also given a monthly stipend of Rs. 5 by the Raj Saheb's mother Ba Shri Jamba Saheb.

Padmarajkunvarba Scholarship

74 The two Padmarajkunvarba Scholarships have this year been amalgamated and one scholarship of the value of Rs. 25 per mensem has been awarded to a student who passed his B. A. examination this year and is now studying for the Law examination.

Haridas Scholarship

75 The Haridas Scholarship which was given to a student in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay was vacant as the holder passed his final examinations. It is given this year to a Girasia student studying at the Ahmedabad Technical Institute.

The King Emperor Edward the VII Scholarship

76 The three scholarships each of the monthly value of Rs. 5 founded as a memorial to His Late Imperial Majesty King Emperor Edward VII were given out to three poor but deserving students of the High School from June 1913 in order to enable them to prosecute their studies further.

Monghibai scholarship

77 The Monghibai Scholarship established by the heirs of the late Rao Bahadur Bhimji Morarji of Rajkot was as before given to a poor but bright boy of the Dasa Shrimali Bania caste studying in the High School.

78 The scholarships awarded every year for collegiate education have been bearing good fruit. Poor but bright boys who would have given up higher study for want of means have now been able to join colleges and it is hoped that in a few years' time the State will have among its subjects a fairly large number of graduates in every line.

Drawing Class

79 From the results given in the table embodied in para 71 supra it will be noticed that this year students were presented for all the three grades of the Drawing Examination and that out of 15 boys so appearing at the examination 10 passed. This is very satisfactory and the drawing teacher deserves credit for his work.

80 The educational department of the State was throughout the year under the sole charge of Mr. Jatashanker M. Dave, B. A. the Head Master of the High School, The progress made in the educational department and the improvements made in it by Mr. Dave do credit to him and justifies his selection as a head of the department.

CHAPTER VIII

Miscellaneous.

Paddock

81 For the reasons explained in the past year's report the stud was greatly reduced and maintained on a very small scale in the beginning of the year. But it was found that there was no use keeping it as a separate department. It was therefore amalgamated with the Stable department. The Kathiawari and Arab pony stallions are kept in charge of that department and their services are utilized for local and a few outside mares. The mares covered during the year were 67.

Cattle Breeding

82 The cattle breeding farm at the Rampara Vidi was continued during the year of report. There were 138 cows and 1 stallion bull. The number of calves born during the year were 37. During the year 22 male calves and a few other cattle were sold to cultivators at a price of Rs 4,304 which is in excess of the yearly expenses to keep up the farm.

Printing Presses

83 There was no printing press in the State till January 1914 when a press was brought into the State by Mr. Nurkhan H. Pathan. The press is named "The Amarsinhji Printing Press" and prints for the present forms and does other job work. No newspaper or periodical is published therein.

Libraries

84 There was no change in the number of libraries during the year. The Victoria Jubilee Library at Wankaner and the Amarsinhji Library at Tithwa subscribed to the same papers as in the previous year. Of the two, the former one is somewhat an important institution and receives material help from the State.

Destruction of wild beasts

85 During the year of report two panthers who were doing damage to cattle in the Rampara Vidi were shot, one by the Raj Saheb and the other by K. S. Natwarsinhji of Dhrangadhra.

Destruction of Wild Boars

86 The complaints of damage to crops being done by the wild boars were loud during the year and special measures had to be taken for their destruction. Several have been killed but their number is still great and measures for their destruction will have to be continued still longer.

Fairs

87 The annual fairs in the month of Shravin were held as usual at the temples of Dholeshwar and Nagabawa in the Town of Wankaner and Jadeshwar Mahadev within the limits of the village of Tithwa. They were largely attended by people from this State as well as from outside. The events passed off peaceably and there was no offence of any kind during the period of fairs. The ground rent realised for the stalls erected in the waste land near the temples in Wankaner as well as within Wankaner Gaucher at the temple of Jadeshwar was Rs 225 against Rs. 326 in the previous year.

Conclusion

88 Before concluding I must say that the results of the year's work as presented in this report bear ample testimony to the careful and conscientious work of the various departments of the State. This is due to the personal keen interest taken by the Raj Saheb in their work and his quick appreciation of good work. My hearty thanks are due to all the heads of departments and other officers for their hearty co-operation in managing the affairs of the State. Mr. Abhechand G. Desai, the Deputy Karbhari was as before extremely helpful to me and his successor Mr. Devshanker J. Dave also promises to be of great help.

Wankaner,
15th May 1914.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.
Chief Karbhari.
Wankaner State.

APPENDIX I.

Names of High Officials in the Wankaner State showing changes in the personnel during the year 1913—1914.

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period. From.	Period. To.	Remarks
Mr. Nathabhai A. Desai, L. C. E.	Chief Karbhari.	1—4—13	31—3—14	
„ Abhechand G. Desai, B. A. L. L. B.	Deputy Karbhari & Sar Nyayadhish.	Do.	6—12—13	Service lent to the Porbandar State.
„ Devshanker J. Dave.	Do.	16—2—14	31—3—14	
„ Ratansha B. Damri.	Private Secretary.	1—4—13	31—3—14	
Dr. Gajanan J. Mahimtura, L. R. C. P. &c.	Chief Medical Officer.	Do.	Do.	
Mr. Narbheram T. Maniar.	Nyayadhish.	Do.	Do.	
„ Sakarlal M. Vachhrajani, B A.	Educational Secretary.	Resigned.	Do.	
„ Jatashanker M. Dave, B. A.	Do.	1—4—13	31—3 14	
„ Jadavji A. Mehta.	Assistant Engineer.	Do.	Do.	
„ Vallabhram C. Dave.	Police Superintendent.	Do.	Do.	
„ Bhaichand F. Sheth.	Sir Daftary in charge Huzur Treasury.	Do.	Do.	

Wankaner, May 1914.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Wankaner State during the year 1913-14.

No.	Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under Report.	Remarks.
1	Penal Code.	Yes with suitable changes.	No	
2	Civil Procedure Code.	,,	,,	
3	Law of Evidence.	,,	,,	
4	Contract Act.	,,	,,	
5	Criminal Procedure Code.	,,	,,	
6	Cattle Trespass Act.	,,	,,	
7	Jail Act.	,,	,,	
8	Hindu Law.	,,	,,	
9	Mahomedan Law.	,,	,,	
10	Abkari Act.	,,	,,	
11	Limitation Act.	No	No	
12	Rules relating to Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.	,,	,,	
13	Stamp Act.	,,	,,	
14	Registration Act.	,,	,,	
15	Salt Act.	,,	,,	
16	Gambling Act.	,,	,,	
17	Police Rules.	,,	,,	
18	Rules for the Management of Encumbered Estates.	,,	,,	
19	Shikar Rules.	,,	,,	
20	Rules relating to Arms and Ammunition.	,,	,,	
21	Mining Rules.	,,	,,	
22	Majority Act.	,,	,,	
23	Rules Regarding Poisonous Drugs.	,,	,,	
24	Explosive Substances Act.	Yes with suitable changes.	,,	
25	Rules for Public Conveyances.	No	,,	
26	Rules for Cultivation of Hemp.	,,	,,	
27	Boiler Inspection Act.	,,	,,	
28	Census Act.	,,	,,	
29	Act for the prohibition of early marriages.	No	Yes	
30	Treasure trove Act.	,,	,,	
31	Rules regarding Mianas.	Yes with suitable changes.	,,	
32	Revised Court fee Act.	No	,,	

Wankaner, May 1914.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing strength cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Wankaner State during the year 1913—1914.

Arm of Service.	No. of fighting Officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and the allowances of the force including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of the last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	No. of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	No. of Guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged &c. deserted &c.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry. Sappers. Artillery. Infantry. Imperial Service Troops.	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Arab and Makrani Bedas as well as the State Police perform Military Service when required. The Bhayats and Mul-Girasias are liable to perform Military service under certain circumstances.

Wankaner, May 1914.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the Wankaner State for the year 1913—14.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total cost (yearly.)	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished Judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
Risaldar. ...	1	35		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Risala Sowars. ...	10	27		...	...	...	...	...	8	...	
Irregular „ ...	9	22		...	3	...	...	...	5	...	
„ Camel „ ...	3	19		...	2	...	...	...	1	...	
City Chief Constable. ...	1	15		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Police Jamadar. ...	1	25	Rs. 16,150	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Havaldar. ...	1	14		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Full Naik. ...	2	13		...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
Lace Naik. ...	3	12		...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
First class Constables. ...	10	11		...	4	...	...	...	3	...	
Second „ „ ...	15	10		...	8	...	...	...	7	...	
Third „ „ ...	25	9		...	16	...	...	...	13	...	
Total...	81	...	Rs. 16,150.	...	33	...	...	...	45	...	

Wankaner May 1914.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the police in the Wankaner State during the year. 1913-14.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 & 5)		Percentage of convicted accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	1912—13	1913—14	1912—13	1913—14	1912—13	1913—14	1912—13	1913—14	1912—13	1913—14	1912—13	1913—14	1912—13	1913—14	
Wankaner.	81	60	66	40	66	40	41	24	27	16	62·12	60	62·12	60	

Wankaner, May 1914.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Wankaner State during the year 1913–14

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	1912–13	1913–14	1912–13	1913–14	1912–13	1913–14	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Wankaner.	1084–0–2	1922–14–6	1220–0–11	1187–9–6	72·44	61·76	

Wankaner, May 1914

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Wankaner State during the year 1913–14.

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			No. of cases disposed of during the past year.	No. of cases disposed of during the present year.	No. of persons apprehended.	No. of persons convicted.	No. of persons sentenced.							No. of persons acquitted or discharged.	No. of persons confined being insane.	No. of persons died during or before trial.	Term of Imprisonment.									Persons awaiting trial.	Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment & Fine.		fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	„ 2 to 3 „	„ 3 to 6 „	„ 6 to 12 „	„ 1 to 2 years.	„ 2 to 3 „	„ 3 to 5 „	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Murder.				1																								
Culpable homicide.																												
Rape.				1																								
Grievous hurt.	5	5	4	5	6	2			1	1			2	4						1		1						
Hurt.	42	42	28	42	96	15			4		11		15	81			4											
Robbery.																												
House breaking.	8	8	6	6	9	4				4			4	3						2	1		1					2
Theft and other offences against property.	43	43	39	16	23	14				13	1		14	9			9	2	1		1							
Miscellaneous.	76	76	21	24	38	14				3	8	3	14	24			1		1			1						
Total...	174	174	100	93	172	49			5	21	20	3	49	121			14	2	2	3	2	2	1					2

Wankaner, May 1914.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Wankaner State during the year 1913-14.

Number.	Name of court.	No. of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with,								Persons disposed of.						Remarks.
				Remaining at the end of the year.	Brought to trial in 1913-14					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred	Persons remaining at the end of the year.	
		1912-13	1913-14		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	1912-13	1913-14							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Huzur Court.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Sir Nyayadhish Court.	4	‡3	...	...	...	...	...	‡3	6	3	...	...	2	...	...	1	‡Committed for trial by the Nyayadhish Court.
3	Nyayadhish Court.	162	174	...	40	55	69	...	*8	162	172	43	78	47	3	...	1	*Extradited from other States.
	Total...	166	177	...	40	55	69	...	11	168	175	43	78	49	3	...	2	

Wankaner, May 1914.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against the decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Wankaner State during the year 1913-14.

Tribunals.	Number of persons and cases.																		Remarks.
	Number of applications.	Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further inquiry &c. ordered.		Pending.		
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Huzur Court. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sir Nyayadhish Court. ...	4	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total...	4	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Wankaner, May 1914.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX X.

Civil Work-Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Wankaner State during the year 1913-14.

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during the present year.										Suits disposed of during the present year.										Remarks.
												Value																			
		1912-13	1913-14	1912-13	1913-14	1912-13	1913-14	1912-13	1913-14	1912-13	1913-14	Rs.	Suits re landed property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	No. of suits under Rs. 100.	No. of suits above Rs. 100, and under Rs. 500.	No. of suits above Rs. 500, and under Rs. 1000.	No. of suits above Rs. 1000 and under Rs. 5000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5000.	Ex-parte.	Admitted & compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value	Average duration.						
																									Rs.	y.	m.	d.			
1	Sir Nyayadhish Court	...	...	2	3	2	3	2	1	...	2	2247	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	0	2	7			
2	Nyayadhish Court.	4	7	247	442÷	251	449	244	442	7	7	18164	3	437	1	400	33	4	...	...	92	194	21	135	18560	0	1	4	÷One was remanded by the Sir Nyayadhish Court.		
	Tata.	4	7	249	445	253	452	243	443	7	9	20411	3	438	3	400	33	4	1	...	92	194	21	136	18560						

Wankaner, 15 May 1914.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XI.

Civil Work—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Wankaner State during the year 1913-14.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Value of the opening balance for the present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year.			Remarks.
	1912-13	1913-14		1912-13	1913-14	Value for the present year.	1912-13	1913-14	Value for the present year	1912-13	1913-14	Value for the present year.	1912-13	1913-14	Value for the present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
Nyayadhish Court.	31	100	18,197	246	594	46,643	277	694	64840	177	603	48,566	100	91	16,274	81	6	4	

Wankaner 15 May 1914.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XII.

Civil Work–Number and results of appeals in civil suits in the Wankaner State during the year 1913—14.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during the year. Rs.		How disposed of.										Remarks.
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for trial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of		Average duration.		
	1912—13	1913—14	1912—13	1913—14	1912—13	1913—14	1912—13	1913—14	1912—13	1913—14	1912—13	1913—14	1912—13	1913—14	1912—13	1913—14	1912—13	1913—14	1912—13	1913—14	1912—13	1913—14	1912—13	1913—14	
																							y.m.d.	y m.d.	
Huzur Court.	...	2	2	1	2	3	...	3	2	...	48	868	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·7·5	
Sir Nyayadhish Court.	1	...	6	5	7	5	7	3	...	2	2441	1040	1	...	3	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	0 4·2	0 3 8	
Total...	1	2	8	6	9	8	7	6	2	2	2489	1908	1	3	3	...	2	2	...	...	1	1			

Wankaner, 15 May 1914.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement Showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Wankaner State during the year 1913–1914.

Stations.	Number of prisons.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.		1912-13	1913-14				
				1912-13	1913-14						
									Rs.	days.	
Wankaner.	1	11	27	47	38	7·8	8·5	9	945	15 9	

Wankaner, 15 May 1914.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Wankaner State during the year 1913-14.

Name of State.	Documents Presented for registration.		Nature of documents Presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money-bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	1912—13	1913—14	1912—13	1913—14	1912—13	1913—14	1912—13	1913—14	1912—13	1913—14	1912—13	1913—14	1912—13	1913—14	1912—13	1913—14	1912—13	1913—14	1912—13	1913—14	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Wankaner.	210	216	72	55	53	93	5	1	36	32	44	35	202	210	75765	94280	8	4	5	7	

Wankaner, 15 May 1914.

NATHABHAI A. **DESAI.**

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration in the Wankaner State during the year 1913-14.

Description.	Past year.								Present year.								
	No. of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realised.				No. of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realised.				
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.			Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.		
Mortgages.	72	36,298	...	...	89	4	...		55	47897	...	...	94	...	...		
Sale deeds.	53	32,236	...	...	72	12	...		93	38832	...	...	103	8	...		
Wills.	5	...	...	...	15	...	...		1	...	...	...	3	...	...		
Money bonds.	36	6,884	...	...	19	6	...		32	8320	...	...	21	...	...		
Miscellaneous.	44	...	...	...	11	6	...		35	...	...	...	20	12	...		
Total.	210	75,418	...	...	207	12	...		216	95049	...	...	242	4	...		

Wankaner, 15 May 1914.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Wankaner State during the year 1913-14.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April 1913	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March 1914	Remarks.
		1912—13	1913—14		1912—13	1913—14		
Wankaner.	...	...	...	...	3730	4250	...	

Wankaner, 15 May 1914.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rain fall in the Wankaner State during the year 1913-14.

Name of State.	April 1913.	May "	June "	July "	August "	September "	October "	November "	December "	January 1914	February "	March "	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
Wankaner.	...	...	5-39	13-58	4-43	5-29	0-7	...	...	...	0-20	...	28-96	39-2	24-75	

Wankaner, 15 May 1914.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains in the Wankaner State during the year 1913–14.

Articles.	During March (past year.) lbs. per Rupee.	During March (present year.) lbs. per Rupee.	Remarks.
Jowar	25	26	
Bajri	23	20	
Wheat	24	23	
Rice	14	13	
Mug	21	18	
Muth	30	29	
Adad	21	20	
Gram	24	25	

Wankaner, 15 May 1914.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public-Works in the Wankaner State during the year 1913-14.

Discription of works.	State Fund.			Remarks.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
New Palace at Amar Vilas.	8910	...	8910	
Lakhendra Vilas.	20,800	...	20800	
Nyayadhish office building.	5200	...	5200	
Telephones.	1035	495	1530	
Motor road.	2740	...	2740	
Roads.	130	3370	3500	
General repairs.	...	10,055	10055	
Canal repairs.	...	290	290	
New office for P. W. D.	2,000	...	2000	
Earthen dams at Kachhiyagala and Lunsar.	1,215	...	1212	
Water works.	...	495	495	
Other minor works.	3500	...	3500	
Compensation of Land for public purposes.	1455	...	1455	
	46,985	14705	61690	

Wankaner 15 May 1914.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the Wankaner State during the year 1913-14

State.	year.	Horses and cattle.									ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load-carrying.	
				Male.	Female.										
Wankaner	1912–13	7330	3750	439	3971	194	213	78	3061	69810	3634	...	20	1430	
	1913–14	7848	4384	291	3334	160	255	105	3156	86376	3675	...	20	1552	

Wankaner, 15 May 1914.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Wankaner State during the year 1913-14.

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Tari.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
Wankaner.	1	1183	1	2046	1	27	...	...	3	3256	

Wankaner, 15 May 1914.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XXII.

Particulars of Receipts and Expenditure in the Wankaner State during the Samvat year 1969.

Item.	Rupees.	Total.
Opening balance	31,209	
Land Revenue	2,94,365	
Jama Sudharo &c. from Bhayats and Mulgirasias.	8,520	
Revenue of alienated lands	1,00,000	
Mandvi receipts	38310	
Excise Revenue	3256	
Judicial	3180	
Education...	735	
Other receipts	49543	
Recoveries on account of Taccavi advances and other outstanding dues	160235	
Deposits	7237	696590
EXPENDITURE.		
Administration charges...	39565	
Police	22520	
Arab and Makrani Bedas	2495	
Jail charges	945	
Education...	10300	
Dispensaries (including vaccination)	5530	
Public Works...	61210	
Dharmada	3970	
Pensions and Allowances	9490	
Raj Kharach	57245	
Tribute including arrears of previous year ...	36,665	
Municipality	4250	
Stable expenses	7896	
Alienations	1,00,000	
Repayment of Government Loan...	7966	
Miscellaneous	136885	
Taccavi & other advances.....	44843	
Deposits repaid	79025	
Closing balance	65790	696590

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Wankaner, 15 May 1914

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Wankaner State during the year 1913-14.

Dispensary.	No. of patients treated.		Results of Indoor patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
State Hospital, Wankaner.	11,680	68	29	31	....	8	4240	176.01	
Tithwa Dispensary.	1279	...	...	...	...	...	445	29·3	
Total...	12,959	68	29	31	...	8	4685	205·31	

Wankaner, 15 May 1914

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Wankaner State for the year 1913-14.

Name of State.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
										Births.		Deaths.		
		1912—13	1913—14			1912—13	1913—14			1912-13	1913-14	1912-13	1913-14	
Wankaner.	32,653	1233	1167	...	66	1300	805	...	495	37.76	35.73	39 81	24 65	

Wankaner, 15 May 1914

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State

APPENDIX XXV.

Statement showing particulars as to the schools maintained by the Wankaner State for the year 1913-14.

Number of schools.		Description of Schools.	No. of pupils on roll on 31st March		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
1912—13	1913—14		1912—13	1913—14	1912—13	1913—14	High School.	Secondary.	Primary.	
1	1	High School	217	249	181.7	234.9	5000	...	...	
13	13	Primary Schools including Urdu School.	681	776	528.1	646	...	...	4575	
1	1	Primary Girls' School.	152	170	111.4	139	...	...	1045	
15	15	Total.	1050	1195	821.2	1019.9	Total. 10620			

Wankaner, 15 May 1914

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

ANNUAL

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

Wankaner State

For the year 1914--15.

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

WANKANER STATE

For the year 1914--15.

CHAPTER I.

Area of the State ... ...417 *Sq. miles.*

Area of the Talukdari village of Khasta village in the Ahmedabad District. ... ... 8 *Sq. miles.*

Population (Census of 1911) 32,653

Gross Revenue (excluding alienations) as per average of past five years.... ... ...*Rs. 3,96,000.*

Tribute and Jortalbi. ... ...*Rs. 18,879.*

Ruler of the State—Maharana Shri Sir Amarsinhji Bahadur K. C. I. E. aged 36 years representing the senior Branch of the Zala family.

Important Political Events

The most noteworthy event of the year is the War which His Majesty the King Emperor's Government had unfortunately to declare in August with Germany and Austria Hungary and in November with Turkey in defence of the honor and the liberties of the Empire and the mankind. The war though unfortunate has given both to the Native States of India and the Indian subjects of His Majesty an opportunity to convince the world how loyal and ready for help they were to the British Empire. Immediately on hearing of the declaration of war this State like every one else offered to render all possible help and to place the resources of the State at the disposal of His Majesty when necessary.

2. There was an outburst of loyalty to the British Empire in other directions too When a movement for raising funds for relief of suffering and distress caused by the war was made on behalf of the Bombay Branch of the Imperial Relief Fund one could at once see that a patriotic wave of enthusiam was passing throughout India and I am glad to be able to report that this State as well as its subjects were not behindhand in showing their devotion and loyalty to the British Empire by offering their mite to the Funds.

3. The State subscribed a sum of Rs. 5000 to the Bombay Branch of the War Relief Fund and a sum of Rs. 2800 was also contributed by the subjects. The State also contributed a sum of Rs. 1000 for substituting artificial limbs to Indian soldiers in place of those lost during fighting.

4. The Raj Saheb further subscribed a sum of £ 200 to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wale's War Relief Fund and a sum of Rs. 500 to the Hindu Division of the St. John's Ambulance Corps, Bombay.

5. To the Women's Branch of the War Relief Fund opened by Her Excellency Lady Willingdon a sum of Rs. 1000 was subscribed by the Rani Saheb and the Raj Matushri Ba Shri Jamba Saheb and a sum of Rs. 115-8-0 was further subscribed by other women in the State.

Offer of Raj Saheb's personal services

6. Besides the offer of help as stated above the Raj Saheb like some of the other Chiefs had been inspired from the beginning of the war to render personal services to His Majesty the King Emperor but for lack of military training he had perforce to hold back that wish. But finding now that he could be of some help in other ways he has made an offer of his personal services to Government and he ardently looks forward to the time when he may be allowed to fulfil his wish.

Bestowal of the distinction of Rao Bahadur on the Chief Karbhari Mr. Nathabhai

7. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India was pleased to confer the title of Rao Bahadur upon me as a personal distinction on the New year's day. In bestowing the favour on me Government have appreciated not only my humble work but the whole administration of this State. I have already expressed how deeply thankful I was to Government for this unique favour and I again take this opportunity to put on record my gratitude, deep devotion and loyalty to British Government and the Raj Saheb. This appreciation of my humble work naturally pleased the Raj Saheb, his family members and the subjects

of the State as could be judged from the expression of their feelings of thankfulness to Government at parties held on the occasion.

Political relations

8. Our political relations with the neighbouring States have continued to be friendly as in the preceding year. The old disputes with Morvi are coming to an end one by one and no fresh ones of any importance have occurred during the year.

Important events in the Raj Saheb's family

9. There was no event of any importance in the Raj Saheb's family during the year of report.

Visits of Political officers

10. Major C. F. Harold, Political Agent, Halar Prant visited this State twice during the year for local inspection of places in connection with the Jadeshwar Gauchar disputes with the Morvi State to see things for himself. The Agent to the Governor also had been to Jadeshwar temple for local inspection in connection with another dispute with Morvi which the Political Agent had disposed of.

The Raj Saheb's visit to other States

11. The Raj Saheb paid friendly visits to the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot and to the Darbar Saheb of Vadia.

Visits of other Chiefs

12. During the year of report His Highness Mirza Maharao Shri Sir Khengarji Savai Bahadur G. C. I. E. Rao Saheb of Cutch graced the capital with a visit in kind response to the invitation of the RajSaheb. His Highness very kindly performed the ceremony of first switching on the electric current from the newly completed Electric Installation to the New Palace on 17th February 1915. The Thakore Saheb of Rajkot also did us the honour by his presence on this occasion.

The Raj Saheb's tour

13. The Raj Saheb did his usual tour in all the Mahals of the State. During his tour he has made several projects for constructing bunds at several places which were being damaged by flood water. Some minor works out of these have been carried out and the large ones are referred to the State P. W. D. for enquiry and report.

Changes in the Staff

14. The personnel of the staff remained the same as in the previous year as will be seen from Appendix I.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF LANDS.

Revenue System

15. During the year of report there was no change either in the proportion of the State share in the produce as well as in the rate of Santi Vero in cash in the villages where there is Bhagbatai system. The system has been working well and the people still like it. It would yet take time for the people to understand the advantages of the pure cash assessment system over those of Bhagbatai.

Introduction of cash assessment

16. During the year of report we were not able to introduce the cash assessment system in any more villages. The five villages in which it has been introduced are reaping the benefits arising therefrom and the people seem contented with it.

Land Revenue system in the village of Khasta

17. The system of land revenue in the village of Khasta in the Dhandhuka Taluka continued to be the same as in the previous year. It has been working satisfactorily and there is no trouble now from the tenants.

Waste land taken up

18. During the year of report 262 acres of waste land were taken up and brought under plough. Of these 210 acres were in the villages of the Tithwa Mahal, 50 in that of the Lunsar Mahal and the rest in the Mesaria Mahal. Concessions had to be given only for the land taken up in the Lunsar Mahal.

Remissions and suspensions

19. There was no need to give any remission this year but we had to give some time for recovery of Santi Vero and cash assessment as the prices of cotton were low and uncertain at the time owing to War. The total demand on account of Santi Vero and cash assessment amounted to Rs. 92,030 for the Samvat year 1971. Besides recovering the balance of Rs. 19257 of the preceding Samvat year 1970, a sum of Rs.71,204 has been recovered till the end of the year under report. The remainder will be recovered before the monsoon.

Coercive Measures

20. As in the preceding years there was no need for resorting to any sort of coercive measures for land revenue during the year of report.

21. The amount of taccavi advances given to the cultivators for seed, purchase of bullocks, Kos, Varat etc. was Rs. 13,347 during the Samvat year 1970 as against Rs. 22,805 in the preceding Samvat year. The reduction in the grant was due to the year being a good one. The taccavi advances are now required to be made only to those cultivators who are indebted to the State. The rest who require loans get them from the Agriculturists' Co-Operative Bank, and it is hoped that in course of time the State will have to give no taccavi advances. The recoveries of taccavi advances during the Samvat year 1970 was Rs, 34,418.

Taccavi Advances.

22. The Bank as was expected did very good work during the year. Loans to cultivators were given as per rules of the Bank and as remarked last year the cultivators now seldom go to money lenders for loans unless the terms are almost the same as given by the Bank. During the Samvat year 1970 a sum of Rs. 38,092 was given as loan to 363 cultivators.

Agriculturists' Co-Operative Credit Bank

23. Adding the second instalment of the cultivators subscription to the Bank's funds at the rate of Rs. 10 per Santi of land and an equal amount contributed by the State the capital of the Bank amounted to Rs. 72,621 at the end of the Samvat year 1970. The year's expenditure of the Bank came to Rs. 694 whereas the profits made from interest on loans to cultivators and others came to Rs. 2322. The amount not required for loans to cultivators is lent on interest to Local Bankers for the present.

24. The Revenue Department continued to be under the charge of the Deputy Karbhari Mr. Devshanker J. Dave throughout the year. His management and supervision of the Department have been thorough and his work fulfils the high hopes entertained about him when selecting him for the post. He is very tactful, has persuasive manners and knows how to best deal with the cultivating classes.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

25. The laws in force in the State with the enactments introduced during the year are given in Appendix II.

Legislation.

Military force

26. As stated in previous reports the State has not got for the present any regular military force as its need when it arises is being supplied by the Arab and the Makrani Bedas, the police force which is properly drilled and the Bhayats and the Mul Girasias of the State who are liable for rendering military service when required. Appendix III is therefore blank.

Police

27. Appendix IV gives particulars of the Police force at the close of the year of report. The number of the force at the close of the year was 101 as the vacancies at the close of the last year have been filled up and ten more mounted police sowars have been enrolled to make up the former strength of the force which was necessitated owing to the expansion of the town area in Wankaner. There was no change during the year in the arms with which the police force is supplied.

Efficiency of the police

28. Appendix V shows the number of offences reported to the police and that of the accused arrested, sent for trial and convicted during the year of report as well as for the previous year. It would appear from the figures that there was a slight increase both in the number of offences and of the accused arrested. But it is satisfactory to note that the percentage of persons convicted over those sent for trial is higher than that in the preceding year. This year's result shows that the Police Department has been able to maintain its former efficiency. The ratio of the police force including the village police comes to 9·49 men per thousand of population and ·74 per square mile of the area. The total expenditure both for the regular police and the village police came to Rs. 26,375 or Rs. 0-13-0 per head of population during the Samvat year 1970 as against Rs. 22520 in the previous Samvat year.

Working of the Police

29. From the particulars given in Appendices V and VI it appears that although the number of cognisable offences committed during the year of report was slightly higher than that in the year preceding it, it was much less than that in the years before 1913–14. The percentage of convictions of accused over those sent for trial is also good and had it not been for the low percentage of stolen property recovered the results of the year's working would have been very good. But bearing in mind the circumstances under which the percentage of stolen property recovered came to be low it can be said that the working of the police has been satisfactory as before.

Serious offences

30. The total number of offences of all kinds committed during the year of report was 222 against 174 in the previous year. The increase was mainly among miscellaneous offences. Appendix VII gives particulars about the nature of the offences and how the accused concerned therein were dealt with. It is satisfactory that there was no offence of murder, culpable homicide, dacoity or robbery during the year of report. Among other serious offences there was one of rape 3 of house-breaking and five of grievous hurt. The latter two compared favourably with the number of such offences in the previous year. The number of thefts and offences relating to property fell off during the year. Out of 247 persons arrested for the offences, 55 were convicted and 11 remained to be dealt with at the close of the year. The year's statistics show that the tendency of the people to commit serious crime is not increasing.

Property stolen and recovered

31. The value of the property stolen and recovered during the year was Rs. 1577 and 546 respectively as will be seen from Appendix VI. The figures for the year of report do not speak favourably of the police as the percentage of recoveries comes to 34·66 against 61.76 during the past year. The result of the year has been badly affected by one theft in the town of Wankaner. The police has been working hard to detect the offence and recover the property and hope to be able to get a clue to it.

Village Police

32. There was no change in the strength of the police during the year. The work of the village police was as in previous years good and they had discharged their onerous duties to the utmost satisfaction. It is noted however that even with an increase in pay it becomes difficult to find good men for this service.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Constitution of Courts

33. There has been no change either in the number or constitution of Criminal and Civil courts for administration of justice during the year. There have been three Courts during the year as follows:—

(1) The Hazur Court which is the High Court of the State. It is the highest Court of justice in the State and it is presided over by the Raj Saheb and the Chief Karbhari.

(2) The Court of the Sir Nyayadhish. It is presided over by Mr. Devshanker J. Dave, High Court Pleader. Mr. Dave exercis-

ed the same powers as before in both Civil and Criminal matters.

(3) Court of the Nyayadhish. Mr. Narbheram T. Maniar, a District Pleader is the Nyayadhish. He exercises powers of a First Class Magistrate in criminal matters. As a Civil Judge, he is empowered to dispose of suits upon the value of Rs. 2000. As a Small Cause Court Judge he has powers to dispose of monetary suits upto the value of Rs. 50.

Criminal Justice

34. Particulars as to the nature of offences committed, the cases tried therefor and the accused involved therein and dealt with by the various criminal Courts of the State during the year of report are given in Appendices VII and VIII to the report. The number of offences committed and the accused arrested during the year was 222 and 247 respectively. This shows an increase of 48 and 75 respectively over previous year's figures but as shown above, there was no cause for anxiety on that account as the increase was in offences of miscellaneous nature. The Courts disposed of all cases except those against 11 persons involved in 4 cases. This was due to the cases being received by the respective Courts at the close of the year and it was not possible to finish them within the year.

Criminal Appeals

35. During the year, there was one appeal to the Hazur Court by the Police under section 417 of the Criminal Procedure Code against an acquittal but it was rejected. To the Sir Nyayadhish Court there were four appeals. They were all disposed of by the Court modifying the decisions of the Lower Court in all cases. Appendix IX gives particulars of the appellate work done during the year.

Civil Justice

36. The number of original civil suits filed during the year fell from 444 in the previous year to 288 during the year of report. With 9 cases remaining at the close of previous year and three cases remanded by the Sir Nyayadhish to the Court of the Nyayadhish the total number of suits for disposal came to be 300. Of these 292 were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of only 8 for the coming year. The decrease in the number of suits was due to three successive good years and higher prices of cotton realised by the cultivators as well as very high wages obtained by labouring classes. These enabled the debtors to pay off their debts easily and there was no need for recourse to law. Particulars regarding the suits filed and how they were decided are given in Appendix X.

37. Appendix XI furnishes information about the results of the applications for execution of Civil Court decrees. The number of applications fell from 594 in the previous year to 485 during the year of report. With the opening balance of 91 the number for disposal came to be 576 out of which 523 were disposed of, leaving only 53 pending at the end of the year. The decrease in the number of applications during the year can be attributed to the same causes as tor the decrease in the number of suits.

Execution of decrees

38. As will be observed from Appendix XII the number of Civil appeals filed during the year was 6. Of these one was made to the Huzur Court and five to the Sir Nyayadhish Court. All of these with the balance of 2 from the previous year were disposed of. At the close of the year there remained none for disposal. The results of the appeals as given in the Appendix show that the decisions of the Lower Courts were confirmed in 4, and amended in one while three of the cases were compromised. The analysis of the work done by the Judicial Department during the year as given above shows that the Courts have discharged their duties satisfactorily and that the Nyayadhish Mr. Maniar's work has as before been carefully and well done.

Civil Appeals

39. During the year of report the number of persons extradited by this State to other States was 3, while one was extradited to the Agency Courts. This State had not to get extradition of any person during the period.

Extradition

40. Appendix XIII furnishes particulars regarding persons confined in the Jail in this State during the year. The number of new admissions fell from 27 in the previous year to 15 during the year of report and the number of persons remaining in the Jail at the close of the year was only 7. The prisoners as before continued to be enjoying very good health throughout the year and there was no death or much sickness among them. There was only one Jail offence of any importance. In that a prisoner who was taken for outside work endeavoured to escape but he was immediately detected in his attempt and was tried and convicted. All the convicts except those required for Jail work are employed on outdoor work such as grinding of corn at the State Kothar splitting of fire wood and such other work. The department continued, as before, under the supervision of the Jail Superintendent Dr. Gajanan J. Mahimtura, the Chief Medical Officer of the State. His Supervision and administration of the Department have been thorough as before.

Prisons

Registration of documents

41. The work of Registration of documents is performed by the Nyayadhish as before. Particulars regarding the registration of documents are given in Appendix XIV and XV. Small but steady increase every year both in the number of documents presented for registration as well as in the value of the property dealt with therein shows that the people have been realising the usefulness of the department and that their property too increased. The registration fees realised during the year amounted to Rs. 247-10-0 against Rs. 252-4-0 in the previous year.

Municipalities

42. There is only one Municipality in the State viz in Wankaner, the capital town of the State. The institution is not worked by any board or committee but is managed by a separate establishment as a State department. The funds required for it are met from the State revenues. The roads in the town are looked after and kept in repairs by the State Public Works Department, whereas the Municipal establishment looks after the watering and lighting of the roads and the cleaning of the town. There is a separate establishment for each sort of work, supervised by ward inspectors and a Municipal Officer. As an experimental measure two Autolux lamps have been erected at two places on the main roads in the city during the year of report. The public latrines situated at convenient places on the outskirts of the town were as usual properly looked after. As regards drinking water the people mostly use well water, the supply of which is both plentiful and good. A few people use water from the bed of the Patalia rivulet by making holes therein. To prevent the water being contaminated cultivation of melons etc. in the bed of the rivulet and the washing of dirty clothes in the water above the town are prohibited by a general order. Some cases of cholera occurred during the year of report but preventive measures were at once taken and it soon stopped. Except for cholera for a very short time the public health was very good throughout the year. Appendix XVI gives information about the Municipality.

Rural Conservancy

43. None of the Head Quarters of the three Mahals or any of the villages has a municipality. The arrangements made for keeping the villages clean were the same as mentioned in preceding reports. The villages continued to be healthy throughout the whole year. The supply of drinking water was good and the sanitation all that could be desired in villages. The Mahal Revenue and Police Officers see to the cleanliness of the villages when on their rounds.

CHAPTER IV

PRODUCTION and DISTRIBUTION

Weather and rainfall

44. There was a pretty good shower of rain this year on the 31st May 1914 throughtout the State to announce that the monsoon was following. In June we had no rain till the 13th of that month when light showers of rain commenced. By the end of the 3rd week of the month there was a smart shower of rain everywhere measuring over an inch and the regular monsoon then set in as usual. The rain was enough for sowing operations which were carried on briskly everywhere. The rain was not continuous and the sowing operations were therefore not retarded in any way. By the end of June the total rainfall in the State ranged between 9·66 and 13·15 inches. The month of July also proved to be a good one. There were breaks every now and then which facilitated the field work. The total rainfall of the month showed that the minimum was 4-30 inches in the Lunsar Mahal and maximum 9·33 inches in the Mesaria Mahal. The rainfall in August was very scanty the minimum being 1·7 in the Lunsar Mahal and the maximum 1·58 inches in the town of Wankaner. This gave time to cultivators to clean their fields of weeds and to carry out other operations but at the end of the month the grain crops began to feel the want of moisture. The timely rains of September however relieved our anxieties. The rainfall in the month was good and beneficial. Though the Bajri crop which was in ears was damaged by it somewhat a lot of good was done to other crops. The cotton crop thrived best and gave hopes for a good harvest. Without rain in that month the year would have been one of great scarcity. The minimum rainfall in September was 5·74 inches in the Tithwa Mahal and the maximum 8·66 inches in the Mesaria Mahal. In October there was no rain, the only fall recorded being 6 cents in the Mesaria Mahal and 22 cents in the town of Wankaner. The monsoon was thus a fairly good one and the rain was seasonable except in August. The weather however was not congenial to crops. There was unusual heat at an unusual period and the crops suffered a good deal on that account. There was absence of cold also in the first part of winter and these two affected the winter crops. Appendix XVII gives the rainfall during the year as recorded at the Wankaner Hospital.

Crops

45. The rainfall in June and July being favourable, the various crops were sown in time. The seedlings came out vigorously and there were also breaks every now and then needed

for doing subsequent agricultural and weeding operations If the rainfall in the subsequent monsoon months and the weather conditions had been good the year would have been the best. But the absence of rain in August, the rains at the time when some crops were in ears, the unusual heat at a time when it was not wanted and the absence of cold in winter marred the good prospects of the year. The rabi crops too were affected by the climatic conditions and they proved to be below expectations. The cotton plants were healthy and vigorous and till late gave hopes of a very good yield but the climatic conditions damaged that crop also. The unusual heat affected the plants in manured lands and a continuous cloudy sky and mists spoiled the crop. The irrigated crops of wheat and barley too suffered a good deal since sowing till they ripened on the above account. The crops this year were therefore below our expectation even with such a favourable monsoon.

Variety of Cotton grown

46. As remarked last year the only variety of cotton that we could profitably grow in the State was 'Kanmeri' or 'Wagadio'. Our attention is therefore directed to improve that variety and this we have been doing by seeing that good unadulterated seed is sown and that people don't mix any inferior sort of cotton with our cotton while ginning. The cultivation of Mathia cotton which had of necessity to be introduced in a few villages, affected even with a slight frost was decreasing. The people see its disadvantages and it is now fast disappearing. This year the area under that sort of cotton was quite small and it was not likely to expand in future.

Groundnut

47. As remarked last year arrangements were made for importation of a good quality of Spanish peanut seed through the Government Farm Superintendent, Poona. But we could get only a small quantity of it. This was distributed among cultivators in a few selected villages. An area of about 36 acres was sown with the crop this year and it gave an yield beyond expectation. It could be grown in poor soils without manure and as is seen from this year's experiment gives a good outturn. Our cultivators are anxious therefore to extend its cultivation and we have made arrangements to supply them with seed. We have no doubt that the results will be very beneficial.

Irrigated crops

48. The cotton crop having proved to be very paying during the preceding years the people abandoned their usual method of sowing one third of their holding with cotton. They increased the area of cotton and sown it even in garden land which they usually kept for irrigated wheat and such other crops The area under ir-

rigated crops was therefore much reduced this year. It fell from 1821 acres during the previous year of ~~report~~ to 1543 acres this year. The area under sugarcane in the year was almost the same as in the previous year. As remarked above, the wheat and barley crops suffered from excessive heat, want of cold, cloudy weather, mists and red rust. Only the Methi crop fared better than the rest but the area under that crop was only 104 acres.

Red Rust and frost

49. The winter this year was of an unusual nature. Cold was absent for the greater part of it in the beginning. It was very cold in the latter part when there was a little touch of frost. But as the cotton crop was ripe it did not do any damage to the crop. The rain in the early part of the month of March, the mists and dues brought on red rust in the wheat crop and some damage was done to it. The barley crop too had ill effects of the abnormal weather conditions.

Anna valuation of crops

50. The following table gives the anna valuation of the various principal crops during the year of report. In order to facilitate comparision with the anna valuation of the same crops in the preceding four years figures for those years also are given side by side. An average good crop is taken to be 16 annas.

Crop.	Average crop in annas during				
	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	19 13-14	1914-15
Jowar	6	0	8	8	8
Bajri	9	0	10	7	12
Cotton	16	0	14	16	11
Pulses	4	0	10	10	8
Sesamum	2	0	8	4	6
Gram	8	0	6	10	8
Wheat (irrigated)	13	5	13	10	10
Barley	11	4	13	12	12
Methi	12	4	13	10	12

Wages and labour

51. As was shown in the last year's report both skilled and unskilled labour has become very dear. Their wages had already risen and they are still rising. Even with such high wages it becomes on occasions difficult to get labourers during the time of the harvest and the cotton ginning season. The labour problem is becoming very intricate day by day and it is very difficult to solve it.

Prices of food grains

52 There has been no material change in the prices of principal food grains during the year of report. It will be observed from the prices given in Appendix XVIII that they have been almost the same as in March 1914 except that Jowari, Bajri and Mag have been a little cheaper whereas wheat, adad and gram have been dearer. This state of things was natural as the area under food crops was reduced, owing to the usual area under cotton cultivation being largely extended on account of the high prices obtained for that crop. The poor outturn of the year's harvest as well as increased cost in production have also been factors in maintaining the high prices. The price of wheat had once nearly been double the ordinary price owing to war but thanks to the British Government, the market was brought under control and measures were taken to keep the prices at a moderate rate. It may also be said that the disastrous effects of the European War has had its evil effects on the prices of food grains as on every other thing.

Forests

53 The physical formation of the State as well as the average rainfall of the State being not enough for the growth of good trees render it impossible for having any forests worth the name in this State. Most of the waste land and the hills can hardly grow even trees like babul. The growing of trees even in good culturable lands is very difficult unless watering is done for ~~all the~~ at least three seasons. There are however some hills and waste land which produces good grass and these are kept as our grass reserves. Some strips of land among such places which could grow babul trees are being planted with such trees and it is hoped that in course of time with proper prunning of the young trees we may have good babul plantations for fuel.

Trades and Manufacture

54 There is nothing more to be said about the trades and manufactures in the State than what has been said in the previous reports. The trade is local and is confined to dealing in grain, articles of local consumption, disposal of agricultural produce, wool and ghee. As to manufactures there is nothing else besides the coarse country cloth for local use prepared on hand looms by some Dheds and Mumnas. Some of the Mumnas who used to get work

from Surat do not get it now owing to war. Some who had been to Surat for employment as weavers have come back for want of work there as the export to Bagdad and Arabia of the kind of cloth which they were manufacturing has been stopped owing to war. Such men have taken to other work here.

Endeavours to utilise minerals

55 This year we have been trying to see whether we can create some industry from the various sorts of clays found in the State. With this end in view we have given some concessions to an enterprising Mahomedan to prepare China Clay used for sizing purposes from our white clays and I am glad to say that there is some hope that the measure may be successful. We have also sent some samples of clay to the Superintendent of Pottery Works through the Principal, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, to test their value for good pottery.

Export and Import Trade

56 There was nothing special to be noted as regards the import and export trade during the year of report. The export trade as usual consisted mainly in cotton, raw hides, wool, ghee and coarse cloth to a very small extent. The number of hides exported during the year was 14,166 against 5,722 in the previous year. The quantity of wool exported in the year was almost the same as in the year before while that of the cotton was nearly double that of the previous year. The import trade was in the same articles as in the preceding year, viz cloth, piece goods, yarn, rice, sugar, molasses, salt, spices groceries, timber, metals, iron, kerosine oil, tobacco, glassware, tanned leather, articles of stationery and petty other things. The approximate value of the export trade was over nine lacs of rupees while that of the import trade was nearly seven lacs.

Customs levies

57 There was no change of any kind during the year of report either in the system of levying customs duties or the rate of the levy. The duty on gunny sack cloth imported was remitted this year in addition to other concessions already enjoyed by the people. The system of granting refunds on articles re-exported under certain conditions was also continued as before.

Ginning Factories and Cotton Press

58 The cotton crop of the State itself being very good in the year 1914 there was much Kapas brought to the factories for ginning. Besides this, many traders from outside the State were attracted to the factory owing to the moderate rates charged for ginning and pressing and the facilities and con-

veniences given by the proprietors of the factories. Thus the factories had an unusually large quantity of Kapas to be ginned. It had to work therefore not only day and night but to extend the period for ginning till late in July till it could not turn out proper work owing to moisture in the air and in the Kapas. Some Kapas had therefore to be stored in godowns. This Kapas was ginned soon after the monsoon was over. The owners of the factory finding that they could not cope with the work with the gins in their factories have added this season 12 more gins. The quantity of ginned cotton during the Samvat years 1970 and the beginning of Samvat 1971 was 1,03,374 maunds and the number of bales pressed was 12,119, as against 44025 maunds of ginned cotton and 5901 fully pressed bales in the season of St. 1969. The working of the factories gave work to many people and all were greatly benefitted by them. Only some of the traders in cotton whose stock was not sold before the outbreak of war had to lose heavily by a sudden fall in the prices.

Public Works

59 Appendix XIX shows the expenses incurred on various public works carried out during the year. The construction work of the new palace at Amar Vilas having been completed the work of fitting it with electric light was given on contract to the well known firm of Messrs F. & C. Osler of Bombay and I am glad to say that although they had to face some difficulties in executing the work owing to war they have carried out the work satisfactorily. The other original works of importance were the construction of New Public Works offices with store yard and workshop and the portion of the Wankaner Jadeshwar road beyond the Jaswatsar Tank upto the temple with culverts. The Public Works Department was under the charge of the Assistant Engineer Mr. Jadavji A. Mehta, a very hard working, able and practical hand.

General Condition of the people.

60. The improvement noticed in the previous reports in the general condition of the people was maintained during the year of report also. It was not however in such a high degree as in the last year both because the cotton crop this year was not so good and the prices of cotton realised were low owing to war.

61. The condition of the cultivating classes was getting better year after year. No doubt the price of cotton was low this year but it was above that realized before the Samvat year 1960. The prices of khariff crops were almost much above normal, and the cultivators have benefitted themselves on that

account also. Most of them are now free from debt and have been able to lay by something.

62 The conditon of the trading classes has been gradually improving though a few cotton merchants who had stocks of cotton remaining with them at the time the war broke out have suffered somewhat. But they have been able to make up the loss this season by dealings in the current year's crop. When they purchased it the prices were easy but subsequently they rose and they have been able to get good profits. The condition of the other higher classes is also fairly good.

63. Of all the classes the labouring classes have as before done very well. Their wages have continued to rise. With such high wages and small expenses of living these people have been able to add to their savings.

64. The year like the preceding one was a healthy one. At the close of the monsoon the people suffered from Malarial fevers as before but the sickness was not so much as to interfere with agricultural operations. The agricultural stock too was in good condition and free from any epidemic everywhere except in a few villages where some cattle suffered from foot and mouth disease and small-pox.

Agricultural stock

65. The information about agricultural stock and other animals in the State during the year of report as well as the one preceding it is given in Appendix XX. The increase of cattle this year over that in the former year is a marked one. This is partly due to more cattle having been purchased by the people and partly to correct record and new births. The increase in the stock of cattle bespeaks of the improving condition of the people.

Excise Revenue

66. The number of excise shops this year was the same as in the previous one and the excise revenues amounted to Rs. 2975 against Rs. 3256 in the year before. There was a slight increase in the revenue from liquor while there was decrease of Rs. 521 in that from opium. The details are given in appendix XXI and call for no remark. The opium and the Ganja revenues are farmed out and the sale and control of the drugs are effected under the terms settled with Government. There was no offence during the year of any kind as regards opium or abkari. As stated in previous reports the liquor is sold at a State shop by a State servant.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE and FINANCE.

Gross Revenue and Expenditure

67. The State financial year is the Samvat year and the accounts also are kept accordingly. The total gross Revenue of the State during the Samvat year 1970 amounted to Rs. 4,93,365 which with the alienations amounting to about a lac of rupees came to Rs. 5,93,365. This is a record figure and surpasses that of all the past years. This shows that the famine of Samvat 1968 had not affected the resources of the cultivators so badly owing to the foresighted provision of fodder and food to combat years of scarcity and famine and that they were able to restore their normal condition within such a short space of time. The total expenditure of the year including alienations, came to Rs. 3,95,505. Appendix XXII gives information regarding receipts and expenditure under various heads. The closing balance includes deposits of the Agriculturists Co-operative Bank and of the various reserve funds created to tide over lean years. These will be invested in due course.

Government Loan

68- The amount of the Government Loan due by the State in the beginning of the Samvat year 1970 was Rs. 2,06,000. During that Samvat year we have repaid a sum of Rs. 25,000/- with the interest due leaving a balance of Rs. 1,81,000 to our debit at the close of the year. Under the terms of the loan we have to pay Rs. 50,000 a year in two instalments but it would be seen from the payments made and refered to below that we have paid over and above the instalments. Since the close of the Samvat year we have paid a further sum of Rs. 90,000/- and at the close of March 1915 the amount of loan remaining due is Rs. 91,000/-. This we hope to pay off within the next two years if the rains are good and seasonable.

Famine Reserve Funds

69. A scheme has been made to provide against future famines or years of scarcity. To carry that out besides a cash reserve fund we have to make hay stacks and store cheap grain every year till our reserve stacks reach a certain limit. During the year of report we have added to the reserve of hay and grain of the previous year and at the end of March 1915 we have about 38,36,200 lbs. of hay in stack. Till last year we used to stack loose bundles of hay with roofing of corrugated iron sheets. But this year as an experiment we have

made a stack of machine pressed bales of grass with roof of corrugated iron sheets. If we find that this is suitable we will have in future hay stacks of pressed bales. This process, we believe, will reduce the chances of damage to grass to its minimum. The amount of our cash famine reserve Fund amounts to Rs. 25,000/- and the quantity of cheap grain to 6460 maunds at the close of Samvat year 1970.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Hospitals

70. During the year of report the number and nature of institutions for giving medical relief to the people of the State was the same as in the previous year viz a hospital in the town of Wankaner and a dispensary in Tithwa, the headquarter of that Mahal. The two institutions are conveniently situated and there is therefore no need for any such more institutions. There were formerly dispensaries in the two other Mahals but they had to be closed as they were taken advantage of by very few people. With a view to give medical aid, however, on the spot when necessary a new post of a travelling doctor having qualifications of a Sub Assistant Surgeon has been created and attached to the local Hospital. Appendix XXIII gives information as to the number of patients treated at both the institutions.

71. The total number of both out-door and in-door patients treated at both the institutions during the year of report was 15021 showing an increase of 1894 over that in the previous year. The increase was greatly due to the dispensary at Tithva remaining open throughout the year. The number of in-door patients for whom there is accommodation in the Hospital at Wankaner alone was 96 against 68 in the previous year.

72. The present building of the Hospital at Wankaner required overhauling and special repairs. These are being carried out this year. The Hospital has therefore been shifted temporarily to another convenient building.

73. The Hospital at Wankaner continued to be in charge of the Chief Medical Officer Dr. Gajanan J. Mahimtura, L. R. C. P., L. R. C. S., L. F. P. S. He is an able, painstaking and popular doctor and fully commands the confidence of his patients. His work both as a doctor and the head of the Medical Department has been satisfactory as before.

74. The diseases prevailing during the year of report were malarial fevers, diarrhæa, dysentry, eye sores and ordinary diseases of the ear, skin and respiratory organs. As remarked last year, the cases of pulmonary consumption seem to be on the increase, though gradually. Among epidemic diseases, there were cases of chicken pox, measles and cholera, in a few villages for a short time. The year was on the whole a healthy one.

Prevailing diseases

75. The vaccination work in the State was done as before by a separate establishment under the direct supervision of the Agency Civil Surgeon, the State bearing the cost in proportion along with other States. The number of primary and secondary vaccinations done during the year was 1414 and 3 against 1262 and 38, in the preceding year. The increase of 152 in the number of primary vaccinations done during the year shows that the work is not neglected and newly born children are vaccinated.

Sanitation and Vaccination

76. The sanitary arrangements in the State were the same as in the previous year. In the town of Wankaner the sanitary measures are carried out by the Municipality as mentioned supra and in the moffusil by the village community itself. For the head quarters of the Mahals there are small funds created by subscriptions from the people inhabiting them and the village sweepers are remunerated from them for keeping the village streets clean. For the rest of the villages there are no special arrangements for sanitation. The village sites are on high grounds and are therefore naturally well drained. Besides, the population is very thin and there does not arise any need therefore for any special measures in this direction. As to supply of drinking water it is plentiful and good everywhere and the open high village sites keep the villages very healthy throughout.

77. The town of Wankaner is prospering every year. The ginning factories and the cotton press attract new settlers and the population too is increasing. The present site of the town which is already overcrowded can not provide space for the growing need of building sites. The question of extending the town was therefore engaging our attention for some time. We have now matured a scheme and included this year some cultivable lands to the east of the town for a new suburb. It is properly laid out into blocks with wide roads. Trees are also being planted on the sites of the roads and it is hoped that when it is inhabited it will be superior in point of sanitation to the old town. Some blocks have been taken up and

it is hoped that in about ten years' time the whole space will be built up with houses.

Small-pox & measles

78. Fortunately the year under report was free from small-pox. There were however cases of measles and chicken pox in some of the villages but only one case of measles proved fatal.

Plague and Cholera

79. The year was free from plague as in the previous year but cholera made its appearance in the month of August in the town of Wankaner. On hearing of its outbreak prompt preventive measures were adopted. The use of water from the Patalia rivulet was prohibited and sulphur, coal-tar &ca were burnt at several places in the town to purify the air. The wells from which the public were allowed to use water for drinking purposes were cleaned and treated with permanganate of potash. These instantaneous measures had their effect at once and cholera stopped, in about ten days. The number of persons attacked was 13 of whom 6 died.

Births and Deaths

80. The total number of births and deaths recorded during the year of report as well as in the previous year is shown in Appendix XXIV. The number of births during the year shows a marked increase of 356 while that of deaths a decrease of 41 over that in the previous year. The ratio of births per mille during the year was 46·64 against 35·73 while that of deaths was 23·39 against 24·65 in the year before. This shows that the people had enjoyed good health throughout the year. The work of registering births and deaths was done by the same agency as before and it was checked by the Mahal officers in the Mahals and the municipal officer in the town of Wankaner. The figures recorded show that the work was done with care.

CHAPTER VII

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Number of Schools and students

81. The number of institutions for imparting education in the State during the year was 17 showing an increase of two in the number of primary schools for boys over that in the preceding year. These new schools were opened at the villages of Kothi and Jalida in the Mesaria Mahal. The total number of students in

all the institutions was 1260 at the close of the year against 1195 in the previous year. The increase in the number was in the vernacular schools but the number in the High School showed a decrease of 33. This was not due to any special reason but it appears that few students from the vernacular schools joined the English School this year. The ratio of the number of students receiving education during the year comes to 38·5 per thousand of the total population. The total expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 11,207 during the Samvat year 1970 which comes to Rs. 8-14-3 per head of the students and Rs. 0-5-5 per head of the population. Information regarding the number of students, their attendance &ca is given in Appendix XXV.

Examinations and their results

82. The examinations were as usual held by the Head Master of the High School assisted by the assistants and the Taluka School Master. The results of the various examinations held this year are given in the following table.

Name of School	1913-14			1914-15		
	Number of pupils presented for examination.	Number of pupils passed.	Percentage.	Number of pupils presented for examination.	Number of pupils passed.	Percentage.
1 High School						
Standard VII	11	7	63·6	11	3	27·3
Other Standards	192	58	30·2	193	87	45·0
2 Vernacular Schools						
Below Standard	166	153	92.	181	179	93·0
Other Standards	519	417	80	563	446	79·0
3 Girls' School						
Below Standard	34	26	76	39	35	90·0
Other Standards	94	65	69	98	76	77·0
4 Drawing Class						
First Grade	7	4	57	10	6	60·0
Second Grade	6	4	66·6	2	2	100·0
Third Grade	2	2	100	4	3	75·0

The percentages of results show that good progress was made everywhere. The results of the Matriculation examination compared unfavourably with that of the past year but as is publicly known the examination was considered to be very strict this year and the results everywhere were very cutting.

Free Primary Education and Free Studentships

83. The primary education is made free since the year 1906. For English education 30 per cent of the students are kept free. Besides these facilities, poor boys are provided with books &ca in addition to the free studentships. The advantages of these concessions are fully taken. Some charitably disposed persons also make small grants for helping poor boys in purchasing school books.

Devkunvarba scholarship

84. The four Devkunvarba scholarships of the value of Rs. 10 per mensem were awarded this year, two to two students in the B. A. class, one to a student preparing for the Intermediate examination and the fourth to a student studying for the Previous Examination.

Padmarajkunvarba scholarship

85. The Padmarajkunvarba scholarship of the value of Rs. 25 per month which was awarded to a student studying in the Law Class, Bombay, has this year been continued to him.

Haridas scholarship

86. This scholarship has been continued to the previous year's Girasia student studying at the Ahmedabad Technical Institute.

The King Emperor Edward the VII Scholarship

87. The three scholarships each of the monthly value of Rs. 5 have been awarded to three students in the higher standards of the High School, thus enabling them to continue the higher course of education.

Monghibai Scholarship

88. The Monghibai Scholarship established by the late Rao Bahadur Bhimji Morarji of Rajkot was as before given to a poor but bright boy of the Dasa Shrimali Bania caste studying in the High School.

89. The income of the greater part of the subjects of the State is moderate and such as would not induce them to provide for Collegiate education of their sons without outside help. The Scholarships awarded by the State as well as some help given from an educational fund started by the people of Wankaner doing business in Burma and Africa have therefore

been of extreme help for imparting collegiate education to students passing the Matriculation Examination from the High School. As remarked in previous years there are now some graduates in the State and it is hoped that our progress in this direction will be greater as years roll on.

Drawing Class

90. The drawing class has, as before, done good work during the year as will be seen from the results of the drawing examinations given in the table embodied in para 82 supra. During the year of seport 6 students were sent up for the three grades of the Drawing Examination. Of these 11 passed viz 6 in the First grade, 2 in the Second Grade and 3 in the Third Grade Examination. This is very creditable to the Drawing Teacher.

91. The Educational Department remained throughout the year under the charge of Mr. Jatashanker M. Dave, B. A., the Head Master of the High School. The results of the year's working show that Mr. Dave's supervision and management of the department have been thorough and that his own conscientious and hard work as the Head Master of the High School has been very satisfactory.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Horse Breeding

92 The stables are now located in the old paddock buildings and the Kathiawari Stallion Fulmalio and the Arab pony stallion Ito are kept there under the care and supervision of the Stable Establishment. These stallions serve local and outside mares. The number of mares covered by them during the year was 36. The stallions were in good condition and still fit for further work.

Cattle Breeding

93 The Rampara Vidi Cattle Farm has been doing well. It was this year visited by the Superintendent of Civil Veterinary Department Major G. K. Walker, C. I. E.; F. R. C. V. S. and he was pleased to see some fine strain of milch cattle. He has made some suggestions for improving the breed of milch cattle to make it more profitable and we think of carrying them out. There were 107 cows and 1 stallion bull. The number of calves born during the year was 40 of which 19 were males. Some of the male calves and a few other

cattle sold to cultivators and others during the year realised a sum of Rs. 1081 against Rs. 4,304 in the previous year. The income exceeds the yearly. expenses of the farm which are very moderate.

Printing Presses

94 There is no other Printing Press in the State except the Amarsinhji Printing Press mentioned in the last year's report. This press was closed throughout the year and it is not likely that it will be worked.

Libraries

95 During the year of report there was no addition to the number of Libraries in the State which were 2 only. Of the two, the Victoria Jubilee Library in the town of Wankaner was an important one. It subscribed to 3 Bombay Daily English Papers, 2 Daily Vernacular Papers, 1 Vernacular Bi-Weekly and 3 weekly vernacular papers, besides 13 monthly magazines. Besides these papers, the RajSaheb has been sending to the Library The Times of India Illustrated Weekly Edition, the Sketch and the Illustrated War News There is also a good stock of English and Vernacular books. The library is maintained from the fees of members and a substantial help from the State. The other library is in Tithwa, the head quarter of that Mahal. It is a small institution and subscribes to a few vernacular papers.

Destruction of Wild beasts

96 Among the wild beasts found occasionally in the hilly parts of the State are panthers. They don't live in the State permanently but roam about from the neighbouring hills of other States. Whenevar news is received about damage done to cattle by these beasts the RajSaheb goes out after them. This year one panther was shot by H. H. The Maharao Saheb of Cutch on the outskirts of our village of Tarakia. It appears that panthers are now decreasing.

Destruction of Wild boars

97 Although special measures are taken to reduce these animals there are many yet left. They do immense damage to crops and were we to relax our efforts to reduce them the damage would be more considerable and a time may come when in some places the fields may be abandoned.

Destruction of snakes

98 Last monsoon it was noticed that good many deaths occurred from snake bites and that unless measures were taken to destroy the snakes the loss of human life would be still greater. Rewards for killing snakes were therefore announced from 29th August 1914 and we find that upto the end of the

year 223 snakes have been killed. The rewards given during the year amount-to Rs. 55-12-0.

Fairs

99 Fairs as usual were held in the month of Shravan at the temples of Jadeshwar, within the limits of the village of Tithwa and of Dholeshwar and Nagabawa in Wankaner. They were largely attended both by the people from the State as well as from other places. The events passed off peacefully and there was no offence committed during the fairs. The ground rent and fees realised for stalls within the town of Wankaner and the Wankaner portion of the Gauchar at the temple of Jadeshwar amounted this year to Rs. 212 against Rs. 225 in the previous year.

Conclusion

100 No doubt that the results of the year's work of the several departments of State administration which it has been possible to present in this report could hardly have been achieved without conscientious and hard work of the departments concerned. But it must be observed that the results were mainly due to the personal and keen interest evinced in the administration by the RajSaheb. It is in no way the least exaggeration to say that the RajSaheb works harder than any officer. His deep sympathy with every one of the subjects from the highest to the lowest, moderate views and a sincere desire to see the subjects happy and contented have wonderful effects and make the administrative task very easy. My sincere acknowledgements are due to all the heads of the departments and other officers for their help and hearty co-operation in carrying out the administration during the year and I can not but specially mention the invaluable help I have received from the Deputy Karbhari, Mr. Devshanker. He has fulfilled the hopes entertained about his usefulness as my right hand.

Wankaner, 12th May 1915.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,
Chief Karbhari,
Wankaner State.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high Officials in the Wankaner State showing changes in the personnel during the year 1914–15.

No.	Name of Officer	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
			From.	To.	
1	Rao Bahadur Nathabhai A. Desai, L. C. E.	Chief Karbhari.	1-4-14	31-3-15	
2	Mr. Devshanker J. Dave.	Deputy Karbhari & Sar Nyayadhish.	1-4-14	31-3-15	
3	„ Ratansha B. Damri.	Private Secretary.	1-4-14	31-3-15	
4	Dr. Gajanan J. Mahimtura L. R. C. P., L. R. C. S. &c.	Chief Medical Officer.	1-4-14	31-3-15	
5	Mr. Narbheram T. Maniar.	Nyayadhish.	1-4-14	31-3-15	
6	„ Jatashanker M. Dave, B. A.	Educational Secretary.	1-4-14	31-3-15	
7	„ Jadavji A. Mehta.	Assistant Engineer.	1-4-14	31-3-15	
8	„ Vallabhram C. Bhatt.	Police Superintendent.	1-4-14	31-3-15	
9	„ Bhaichand F. Sheth.	Sar Daftary in charge Hazur Treasury.	1-4-14	31-3-15	

Wankaner, 12th May 1915.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Wankaner State during the year 1914-15.

No.	Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts	Introduced during the year under report	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1	Penal Code,	Yes with suitable changes.	No	
2	Civil Procedure Code	,,	,,	
3	Law of Evidence	,,	,,	
4	Contract Act	,,	,,	
5	Criminal Procedure Code	,,	,,	
6	Cattle Trespass Act	,,	,,	
7	Jail Act	,,	,,	
8	Hindu Law	,,	,,	
9	Mahomedan Law	,,	,,	
10	Abkari Act	,,	,,	
11	Limitation Act	No	,,	
12	Rules relating to Prevention of Cruelty to animals	,,	,,	
13	Stamp Act	,,	,,	
14	Registration Act	,,	,,	
15	Salt Act	,,	,,	
16	Gambling Act	,,	,,	
17	Police Rules	,,	,,	
18	Rules for the Management of Encumbered Estates.	,,	,,	
19	Shikar Rules	,,	,,	
20	Rules relating to Arms & Ammunition	,,	,,	
21	Mining Rules	,,	,,	
22	Majority Act	,,	,,	
23	Rules regarding Poisonous Drugs	,,	,,	
24	Explosive Substances Act	Yes with suitable changes.	,,	
25	Rules for Public Conveyances	No	,,	
26	Rules for Cultivation of Hemp.	,,	,,	
27	Boiler Inspection Act	,,	,,	
28	Act for the prohibition of early marriages	,,	,,	
29	Treasure trove Act	,,	,,	
30	Rules regarding Mianas	Yes with suitable changes.	,,	
31	Revised Court fee Act	No	,,	
32	Rules for the conduct of civil cases against agriculturists	,,	Yes.	
33	Rules regarding Weights	,,	,,	
34	Rules for the better control over suspicious characters	,,	,,	
35	Rules for the control of movements of wandering Criminal tribes	,,	,,	
36	Application of the Royal Proclamation regarding trading with the enemy to the Wankaner State territory.	Yes,	,,	
37	Rules for controlling Printing Presses during War.	Yes with suitable changes.	,,	

Wankaner, 12th May 1915

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Wankaner State during the year 1914-15.

Arm of service	Number of fighting officers and men						Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and the allowances of the force, including followers	Remarks
	At the end of the last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year	Number of regiments Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns	Number of men.					
			Died	Invalided	Discharged deserted, &c.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non Commissioned officers.	Fighting men		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry. Sappers. Artillery. Infantry. Imperial Service Troops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Arab and Makrani Bedas as well as the State Police perform Military service when required. The Bhayats and Mul Girasias are liable to perform Military service under certain circumstances.

Wankaner, 12th May 1915.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police Force in the Wankaner State for the year 1914-15.

No.	Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total cost. (yearly).	Punishments			Rewards		Education		Remarks.
					Dismissed	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally	Punished (Judicially)	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Risaldar.	1	35		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
2	Risala Sowars.	20	27		...	...	...	...	...	14	...	
3	Irregular Sowars.	9	22		...	2	...	...	...	5	...	
4	Irregular Camel Sowars.	3	19		...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
5	City Chief Constable.	1	20		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
6	Police Jamadar.	1	20		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
7	Havaldar.	1	14	Rs. 19,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
8	Full Naik.	2	13		...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
9	Lace Naik.	3	12		...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
10	First Class Constables.	10	11		...	2	...	...	...	5	...	
11	Second „ „	15	10		...	6	...	...	...	9	...	
12	Third „ „	35	9		6	16	...	...	...	16	...	
	Total.	101	...	19,000	6	27	...	...	...	58	...	

Wankaner, 12th May 1915

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Wankaner State during the year 1914-15.

No.	State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5)		Percentage of convicted accused sent for trial		Remarks
		1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Wankaner.	60	66	40	61	40	61 ×	24	38	16	16	60	70·37	60	70·37	×Out of these the cases against 7 are pending at the close of the year.

Wankaner, 12th May 1915.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,
Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX VI

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Wankaner State during the year 1914-15.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen		Remarks.
	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.			
Wankaner.	1,922-14-6	1,577-4-3	1,187-9-6	546-12-6	61·76	34·66	

Wankaner, 12th May 1915

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,
Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Wankaner State during the year 1914-15.

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.									Persons Awaiting trial.	Remarks
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one Month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Murder	...	...	...	...	...	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	×4 Dealt with under sect. 562 of Criminal procedure Code.
Culpable Homicide ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Rape	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Grievous hurt ...	...	5	5	5	5	6	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	3	...	...	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hurt	...	42	42	42	40	100	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	98	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Robbery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
House breaking ..	2	3	5	6	4	8	2	...	..	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	
Theft and other offences against property	1	40	41	16	21	37	×23	...	...	...	6	12	1	19	13	...	...	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Miscellaneous	...	131	131	24	44	95	25	...	1	1	...	21	2	25	66	...	...	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	
Total..	3	222	225	93	115	247	55	...	1	3	9	35	3	51	183	...	..	4	0	2	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	11	

Wankaner 12th May 1915.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Wankaner State during the year 1914–15

No.	Name of Court	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
				Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial in 1914–15.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
		1913–14	1914–15		Arrested by police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate.	1913–14	1914–15							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Hazur Court.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Sir Nyayadhish Court.	3	8	1	...	...	...	...	×6	3	7	1	2	1	...	...	3	15 Committed by the Nyayadhish Court.
3	Nyayadhish Court.	174	222	1	61	164	22	...	...	172	248	29	151	54	5	1	8	×Transfered from the " "
	Total...	177	230	2	61	164	22	...	6	175	255	30	153	55	5	1	11	

Wankaner, 12th May 1915

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against the decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Wankaner State during the year 1914-15.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of Persons and cases.																Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		*Sentences.* Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.		Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry &c ordered.		Pending.		
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Hazur Court.	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sir Nyayadhish Court.	4	0	0	0		4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	5	1	1	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Wankaner 12th May 1915.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX X.

Civil work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Courts of the Wankaner State during the year 1914–15

Number.	Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during the present year.								Suits disposedof during present year.						Remarks.
		1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15	Value. Rs.	Suits re landed property.	Suits for money transaction	Suits for other rights.	Numer of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs 500 and under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs 5,000	*Exparte.*	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value. Rs.	Average duration.	
1	Sir Nyayadhish Court.	...	2	3	3	3	5	1	5	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2247	y. m. d. 0–3–19	
2	Nyayadhish Court.	7	7	442	×288	449	295	442	287	7	8	22,278	6	277	2	245	24	7	1	...	53	120	9	105	18693	0–1–8	
	Total	7	9	445	291	452	300	443	292	9	8	22,278	6	277	5	245	24	7	1	...	53	120	9	110	20940	...	×Of these three were remanded.

Wankaner, 12th May 1915

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XI.

Civil work-Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Wankaner State during the year 1914-15.

No.	Tribunal.	Opening Balance of applications		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year.			Remarks.
		1913-14	*1914-15*		*1913-14*	*1914-15*	Value. for the present year.	*1913-14*	*1914-15*	Value. for the present year.	*1913-14*	*1914-15*	Value. for the present year.	*1913-14*	*1914-15*	Value. for the present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Nyayadhish Court	100	91	16,274	594	485	31,238	694	576	47,512	603	523	40,122	91	53	7390	47	6	0	

Wankaner, 12th May 1915

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XII.

Civil work—Number and results of appeals in civil suits in the Wankaner State, during the year 1914–15.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during the year Rs.		How disposed of.										Average duration.		Remarks.
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for trial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.				
	1913–14	1914–15	1913–14	1914–15	1913–14	1914–15	1913–14	1914–15	1913–14	1914–15	1913–14	1914–15	1913–14	1914–15	1913–14	1914–15	1913–14	1914–15	1913–14	1914–15	1913–14	1914–15	1913–14	1914–15	
																							y. m. d	y. m. d.	
Hazur Court	2	0	1	1	3	1	3	1	0	0	868	240	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0–7–5	0–5–7	
Sir Nyayadhish Court.	0	2	5	5	5	7	3	7	2	0	1040	1225	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	3	0–3–8	0–6–11	

Wankaner, 12th May 1915.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Wankaner State, during the year 1914–15.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	Number of prisoners.				Daily Average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total. 1913-14	Total. 1914-15	1913-14	1914-15				
Wankaner.	1	9	15	38	24	8·5	7·2	7	Rs. 962	19·3 days.	

Wankaner, 12th May 1915

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,
Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XIV.

Statement showing the details of Registration of Documents in the Wankaner State, during the year 1914–15.

Name of State.	Documents presented for Registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of Documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	1913–14	1914–15	1913–14	1914–15	1913–14	1914–15	1913–14	1914–15	1913–14	1914–15	1913–14	1914–15	1913–14	1914–15	1913–14	1914–15	1913–14	1914–15	1913–14	1914–15	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Wankaner.	216	225	55	68	93	87	1	3	32	32	35	35	210	214	94,280	1,01,250	4	9	7	9	

Wankaner 12th May 1915.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration in the Wankaner State, during the year 1914-15.

Description.	Past year.							Present year.							Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property Rs.	As.	P.	Fees realized Rs.	As.	P.	Number of deeds	Value of property Rs.	As.	P	Fees realised Rs.	As.	P.	
Mortgages.	55	47,897	...	...	94	...	...	68	65,539	...	...	124	2	...	
Sale deeds.	93	38,832	...	...	103	8	...	87	36,408	...	...	93	2	...	
Wills.	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	9	...	...	
Money bonds.	32	8,320	...	...	21	...	...	32	5,268	...	....	14	14	...	
Miscellaneous.	35	...	...	...	20	12	...	35	...	...	...	6	8	...	
Total...	216	95,049	...	.	242	4	...	225	1,07,215	..	..	247	10	...	

Wankaner, 12th May 1915

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,
Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XVI.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Wankaner State during the year 1914-15.

Name.	Opening Balance on 1st April 1914.	Receipts during the year		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March 1915.	Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year		Past year.	Present year		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Wankaner.	...	...	...	...	4,250	4,425	...	

Wankaner, 12th May 1915

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,
Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rain fall in the Wankaner State during the year 1914-15.

Name of State.	April 1914	May ,,	June ,,	July ,,	August ,,	September ,,	October ,,	November ,,	December ,,	January 1915	February ,,	March ,,	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
Wankaner.	...	0-60	9-79	6-84	1-58	7-63	0-22	1-60	...	0-12	...	0-55	28-93	28-96	25-93	

Wankaner, 12th May 1915

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,
Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XVIII

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains in the Wankaner State, during the year 1914–15.

No.	Articles.	During March (past year.) lbs. per Rupee.	During March (present year) lbs. per Rupee.	Remarks.
1	Jowar	26	29	
2	Bajri	20	21	
3	Wheat	23	19	
4	Rice	13	13	
5	Mug	18	21	
6	Adad	20	18	
7	Muth	29	29	
8	Gram	25	20	

Wankaner 12th May 1915.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works in the Wankaner State during the year 1914-15.

Description of Works.	State Fund.			Remarks.
	Original	Repairs.	Total.	
New Palace at Amar Vilas.	9,345	...	9,345	
Electric Installation.	13,000	...	13,000	
New Office for P. W. D.	8,305	...	8,305	
Roads. Jadeshwar Road 2020 Motor Road 2440	4,460	5,730	10,190	
Canals.	...	275	275	
General Repairs.	...	10,250	10,250	
Earthen dams at Nagla stream and Kaiya Vidi.	1,250	...	1,250	
Telephone lines.	...	575	575	
Total	...	...	53,190	

Wankaner, 12th May 1915

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Wankaner State, during the year 1914-15.

State.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes. Male.	Buffaloes. Female.	Horses.	Mares.	Colts and Fillies	Asses.	Sheep and goats	With 2 bullocks.	With 4 bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.	
Wankaner.	1913-14	7,848	4,384	291	3,334	160	255	105	3156	86,376	3,675	...	20	1,552	
	1914-15	9036	5695	800	4122	223	255	152	3731	96,476	3,695	...	30	1,555	

Wankaner, 12th May 1915.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Wankaner State for the year 1914-15.

Stations.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Toddy.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops	Revenue.	Number of shops	Revenue.	Number of shops	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	
Wankaner.	1	1350	1	1525	1	100	...	...	3	2975	

Wankaner, 12th May 1915.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XXII.

Particulars of Receipts and Expenditure in the Wankaner State during the Samwat year 1970.

Item	Rupees.	Total.
Opening balance ...	65,790	
RECEIPTS.		
Land Revenue ...	3,65,065	
Jama Sudharo from Bhayats and Mul Girasias ...	8,496	
Mandvi receipts ...	46,470	
Revenue of Alienated lands ...	1,00,000	
Excise Revenue ...	2,975	
Judicial ...	3,485	
Education ...	820	
Other receipts ...	66,054	
Recoveries on account of Taccavi advances and other outstanding dues.	63,850	
Deposits ...	1,00,160	8,23,165
EXPENDITURE.		
Administration charges ...	44,600	
Police ...	24,055	
Arab and Makrani Guards ...	2,315	
Jail charges ...	678	
Education ...	11,090	
Alienations ...	1,00,000	
Dispensaries (including vaccination)	6,450	
Public Works	52,615	
Dharmada ...	3,615	
Pension and allowances ...	26,715	
Raj Kharach ...	58,285	
Tribute and Khasta Jama ...	20,148	
Municipality ...	4,425	
Stable ...	7,465	
Repayment of Government Loan and arrears of interest ...	33,000	
Miscellaneous ...	94,050	
Taccavi and other advances ...	1,11,460	
Deposits Repaid ...	42,675	
Closing balance. ...	1,73,524	8,23,165

Wankaner, 12th May 1915

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XXIII

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Wankaner State during the year 1914–15.

No.	Dispensaries	Number of patients treated.		Result of In-door patients.				Expenditure	Daily average	Remarks.
		Out-door	In-door	Discharged	Absented	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
1	State Hospital Wankaner.	12,716	96	54	41	1	...	5770	202·6	
2	Tithwa Dispensary.	2,305	...	...	...	...	...	300	35·4	
	Total	15,021	96	54	41	1	...	6070	238·0	

Wankaner 12th May 1915.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State

APPENDIX XXIV.

Statement showing Vital statistics of the Wankaner State, for the year 1914--15,

Name of State.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
										Births.		Deaths.		
		1913-14	1914-15			1913-14	1914-15			1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Wankaner.	32,653	1167	1523	356	...	805	764	...	41	35·73	46·64	24·65	23·39	

Wankaner, 12th May 1915

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,
Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XXV.

Statement showing particulars as to the schools maintained by the Wankaner State for the year 1914–15.

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools.	No. of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
1913–14	1914–15		1913–14	1914–15	1913–14	1914–15	High school.	Secondary.	Primary.	
1	1	High School.	249	216	234·2	194·7	5512	...	...	
13	15	Primary Schools for boys including Urdu School.	776	863	646	718	...	...	4718	
1	1	Primary Girls School.	170	181	139	146·7	...	...	975	
15	17	Total..	1,195	1,260	1019·2	1059·4	...	Total Rs.	11,205	

Wankaner, 12th May 1915.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

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